# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9483.—VOL. LVIII. MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

## BIRTHS.

On the 19th September, at Oxley, Queensland, the wife of Mr. Thomas Logan, jun., of a son.

On the 6th instant, the wife of A. C. Quaife, solicitor, Muswellbrook, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 9th September, at Wangaimoana, Wairarapa, New Zealand, by the Rev. J. Ross, Wallace Smith, second son of Captain W. Mein Smith, R.A., to Clara Villiers Oliver, adopted daughter of Henry Watson Oliver, of Cook's River Road.

On the 30th September, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. E. M. Saliniere, incumbent of St. John's, the Glebe, Sydney, assisted by the Rev. G. E. C. Stiles, of Sofala, Henry, seventh son of William Lee, Esq., Claremont, to Catherine Jane, third daughter of John Dargin, Esq., Bathurst.

On the 3rd instant, by special license, at Newcastle, by the Rev. William Bain, Percy Paine Hungerford, of Farley, youngest son of Captain Hungerford, of West Maitland, to Emily Angelina, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, West Maitland.

## DEATHS.

On the 12th July, at Brighton, England, Owen William Williams, M.D., late physician to the Sydney Infirmary.

On Tuesday, the 8th September, on board her Majesty's ship Peiho, at sea, Mr. John Syder, Engineer Royal Navy, of that ship, sincerely regretted.

On the 8th instant, at Yass, Mrs. Charlotte Laidlaw, aged 67 years, very deeply regretted.

On the 10th instant, at his residence, 64, Hunter-street, William Sharp, Esq., aged 71 years.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company will dispatch the commodious and favourite steamship

AUCKLAND,

for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, and WELLINGTON, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand ports, on or about

OCTOBER 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5: and Yarra Yarra, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Black Swan.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Tuesday, 13th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH. Goods received for Paterson This Day, and Clarence Town, on Wednesday.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER direct.—The BALLINA, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock. For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, on TUESDAY, the 13th, at 9 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—THE KING, TO-MORROW, Tuesday. S. NUTTER, agent.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—☞ The S. S. YOU YANGS, John Clark, master, will be dispatched from Struth's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m.

Saloon, 10s. Steerage, 5s.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE. REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by Steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—

YOU YANGS, calling at EDEN, THURSDAY, 15th October, at noon.

From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon is amidships.

Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

Fare—30s.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Agents.

N.B.—No goods will be received after 11 a.m. on date of sailing.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, MONDAY, Oct. 19, 5 p.m. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

FOR LONDON, The STRATHNAVER.

This fine ship will be dispatched in a few days. Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers, and offers the first opportunity for conveyance of specie.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage, apply on board, to Captain DONALD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The new ship SARAH GRICE, 1071 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, Malcolm Green, commander, formerly of the Vimeira; has full poop and first-class accommodation.

Apply to Captain GREEN; YOUNG and LARK; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The clipper barque ARCHOS, 800 tons, G. Hopkins, commander, will be dispatched on the 23rd instant. Carries an experienced surgeon; is fitted with every convenience for families. As this will be the only vessel for some time taking intermediate, second, and first cabin passengers, parties intending to go to California should not delay in securing berths.

Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street; or G. MITCHELL, U. S. C. A., Newcastle.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel fitted expressly for passengers will leave this port direct for San Francisco, about the latter end of each month. Parties intending to emigrate by booking through this Office, can obtain every information relative to the newly discovered Gold and Silver Mines, Labour on the Pacific Railway, best mode of taking money, and general information respecting the country. Since the first discovery of gold California was never in a more prosperous condition. To secure passages early application is necessary to

H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—TASSO for MAURITIUS.—Clears at Customs THIS MORNING, and proceeds to sea at 2 p.m. All money must be paid by ten o'clock To-day. Good opportunity for the Cape via Mauritius.

HENRY FISHER and SON.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The regular trader GEM, 150 tons, will sail for the above port, if favourable inducement offers.

For freight or passage apply to C. M. DEANE, 30, Bridge-street.

KATE, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY.—Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and BILLS OF LADING for signature, at once.

Has superior accommodation both in cabin and steerage.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow THE KATE. The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander (now hourly expected), having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will, on arrival, meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE Schooner MARGARET and JANE for freight or charter. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 23rd instant.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES. FROM FOOT OF KING-STREET, THIS DAY. at 7, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.

FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.

To Tarban and back at 4.15, to Ryde at 6 p.m.

Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

TO WATSON'S BAY.—The YSABEL or PLATYPUS daily (Sundays excepted). From Circular Quay, 7.15, 10.15, 2.15, 5.15. Woolloomooloo, 7.30, 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 8.30, 11.30, 4, 6. Cabin—return, 1s; children, return, 6d.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS — REMOVED to foot of King-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.15.

Fare, 1s each way; children, 6d. Monthly tickets, gentlemen, 20s; ladies, 10s. Available for one trip only.

N.B.—The 4.30 trip from Sydney, and 5.15 from Manly, a return ticket will be issued for 1s, available for this trip only.

THOMAS HESELTON.

HARRIET KING FOR AUCKLAND.—This vessel, hourly expected, will on arrival be dispatched with her usual punctuality. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, early application for freight is necessary, for which or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—☞ The favourite regular trader MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will commence loading this week. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once to prevent disappointment.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The regular and favourite trader JESSIE KELLY, Rose, master, now fast loading at Brown's New Wharf (south of Pyrmont Bridge), and will sail on THURSDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The new clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, Smith, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to R. CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader HANNAH, P. Johnson, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf on WEDNESDAY next. Apply on board; or to H. F. CAMROUX, Agent.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, to load coal for Panama.

Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, to CHARTER (for the round) first-class VESSEL, about 350 tons register, to the East and back to the Colonies.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

BARQUE ANNIE RICHMOND, from Glasgow.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to Pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained, before any goods can leave the wharf.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

A FIRST-CLASS SURF or LIFE BOAT, 20 ft. keel, cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. — A Half-yearly General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices, Pitt and Hunter streets, on MONDAY, the 12th October next, at 2 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th instant; to elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. Breillat and Gordon (who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election); and to elect an Auditor in place of Mr. O. B. Ebsworth (also re-eligible).

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

25th September, 1868.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., and Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for re-election, as above, to the office of Director.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

5th October, 1868.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Thirty-fourth Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October instant, in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo; to elect a director in the room of the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., who retires by rotation, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 7th October, 1868.

By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary, at the Company's Office.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of the Hon. Elias Carpenter Weekes, Esq., M.L.C., who retires by rotation; to elect two auditors in the room of James Milson, jun., and George Thorne, Esquires, who retire at this time, the latter being eligible for re-election; and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

By the 15th clause of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided that every Proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 6th October, 1868.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—The Annual Public MEETING of friends and subscribers will be held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, October 19th, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside. The children from the institution will also be present.

ELLIS ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Branch 1.—MEETING THIS EVENING, Sons of Temperance Hall, Newtown, 7.30.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLANDERS.—The General MEETING of members of No. 2 Company of the above Corps, advertised to be holden at the Volunteer Brigade Office, on Wednesday, for the election of a Lieutenant and Ensign, is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 16th instant, after drill.

Nominations will consequently be received by the Chairman of Committee, at his Office, 33, Bligh-street, up to 7 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

D. G. WEIR, Hon. Sec. No. 2 Company.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLANDERS.

All applications for enrolment must in the first instance be made to the undersigned, at 33, Bligh-street.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Chairman of the Qualification Committee.

NO. 6 COMPANY, S.B.V.R.—ELECTION OF AN ENSIGN.—NOMINATIONS may be made to the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 13th October inclusive, and the election will take place at the Volunteer Barracks, on the following THURSDAY EVENING, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain No. 6 Company.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 817, E. C.—Regular Monthly, This Evening, at 7.30 sharp.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDMUND FRENCH.—If this should meet the eye of Edmund French, send particulars of mother's death to ELIZABETH COX, Cape River Diggings, Queensland. Upper Cape, Queensland, September 13, 1868.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS in this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors—to Elect a Director in the room of John Fairfax, Esq. (disqualified), and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board.
E. MANNING, Manager.

Sydney, 10th October, 1868.

WESLEYAN UNION BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Committee MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Annual General MEETING on MONDAY next, at the usual place, at 7 p.m.

W. BROWN, Secretary.

A RE-UNION of the WESLEYAN TRACT DISTRIBUTORS in the City will be held on TUESDAY (To-morrow) EVENING, in the Wesleyan School-rooms, York-street; the Rev. H. H. GAUD will preside. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock.

Tickets, to the general public, 1s 6d each, to be had at the Wesleyan Book Depot, &c.

ST. JAMES'S SOCIAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in St. James's School-room, Castlereagh-street, by the Rev. W. C. CAVE BROWNE CAVE, M.A. Subject—"Antiquities of the Christian Church." The public are invited.

CRITCHETT WALKER, } Joint Hon.
JOHN V. DALGARNO, } Secretaries.

CUMBERLAND CRICKET CLUB.—Members may qualify themselves to vote at the adjourned MEETING on MONDAY, October 12th, at 8 p.m., by payment of their subscriptions to 31st instant.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)—This Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, for the yearly balance of accounts. Customers are requested to forward their pass books for the purpose of being made up.

For the Bank of Australasia,
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager at Sydney.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

SAVINGS' BANK.—A Branch of this Bank is now OPEN at No. 806, George-street South, two doors from Christ Church.

G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY, 12th October.

BALLOTING FOR ADVANCES to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

☞ THE SOCIETY IS PREPARED TO ADVANCE FOR THE PRESENT £110 ON EACH SHARE.

By order of the Board,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

267, George-street, 30th September.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of GUSTAV WANGENHEIM, of Sydney, Licensed Victualler.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a rule this day made in the abovenamed Insolvent Estate by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, application will be made by the abovenamed insolvent to the said Court on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of October instant, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, that the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, made and given on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, refusing to allow the said insolvent his certificate, may be altered and varied by the said Court, and that such certificate may be granted by the said Court after such suspension thereof as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and just, pursuant to the provisions of the rider to the act of Council 10th Victoria, No. 14.

Dated this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHNSON and MARTIN, Attorneys for the said Insolvent, 311, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended to apply to the Parliament of New South Wales, during its next session, for leave to bring in a private Bill to enable ROBERT WAUGH, WILLIAM CHATFIELD, MOSS MARKS, PHILIP DIGNAM, and CHARLES HAMILTON WALSH, trustees of "the Goulburn School," to dispose of and convey the said Goulburn School, land, and premises, and to apply the net proceeds of such sale rateably amongst the contributors to the Goulburn School Fund, or their representatives or assigns.

Dated this 21st day of August, A.D. 1868.

AUGUSTINE BETTS, of Goulburn, Solicitor,
Agent for the Bill.

NOTICE.—I have, THIS DAY, appointed Mr. E. S. CHESTER, AGENT, for the Anvil Creek Colliery.

WILLIAM FARTHING, Proprietor.

Anvil Creek, August 8th, 1868.

NOTICE.—ANVIL CREEK COALS.—The undersigned, having been appointed AGENT for the Anvil Creek Colliery, is now prepared to SUPPLY the above celebrated COALS at 10s. per ton, cash.

ERNEST S. CHESTER, Scott-street.

Newcastle, August 8th, 1868.

ANVIL CREEK COAL.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON Sole Agent for the sale of the above Coal in Sydney. Office—54, Pitt-street North. WILLIAM FARTHING.

In accordance with the above appointment, the undersigned begs to intimate that he is now prepared to supply the trade and shippers with the celebrated Anvil Creek Coal.

R. ANDERSON, 54, Pitt-street North.

COAL.

Messrs. PERDRIAU and CO., Balmain Steam Ferry, beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general, that from and after this date the price of Coal delivered in any part of Balmain or Sydney will be at the following rates:—

Best Newcastle double-screened coals, for cash on delivery............ 21s per ton.
Ditto ditto, out of heap, same quality........ 20s "

One shilling per ton additional if booked.

Orders by post punctually attended to.

12th October, 1868.

I, FRANCIS GEORGE, CAUTION the public against trusting my WIFE, as I will not be responsible for any Debts she may contract.

FRANCIS GEORGE.

LENEHAN and CO., UPHOLSTERERS and CABINETMAKERS, by Royal Appointment, 143, PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE UNION BANK.

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, 187, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

RAPHAEL and CO., having purchased the business, stock-in-trade, and all effects connected with the firm of LENEHAN and CO., respectfully inform their friends and the public, they are carrying on the same with the original staff of employés. Just landed, a splendid assortment of gilt chimney, pier, and bedroom glasses, grey and white Dantzic feathers, grey and white down, fancy occasional chairs, and a great variety of drawing-room suites. An early inspection will oblige.

RAPHAEL and CO.,
CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,
187, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

THIS DAY.—GREAT SALE of the CHOICEST SITES at Waverley, being portion of the Estate formerly Mr. W. B. ALLEN'S, subdivided into good allotments and Villa Sites, fronting

COOGEE BAY ROAD
BOTANY ROAD
BIRRELL-STREET
HENRY-STREET.

TITLE, TORRENS'S ACT.
TERMS, LIBERAL.

Sale at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.

WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The B.A. and LL.B. EXAMINATIONS commence on MONDAY, 30th November. Candidates for the Degrees of LL.D. and LL.B. are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations commence on MONDAY, 14th December. Candidates are required to notify to the Registrar the subjects in which they elect to be examined, and to pay the fee (£2 for the Junior, and £3 for the Senior examination) on or before the 16th November.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

BURWOOD.—LANSDOWNE HOUSE.—Miss LESTER begs to inform parents and guardians that the following Masters attend her Establishment for the various accomplishments:—

Messrs. C. D'APICE
REA
E. MASTERS
F. H. NEEDS
FAIRLAND.

The quarter commences on the day of entrance.

EDUCATION.—Marlborough House, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils.

PRIVATE Evening TUITION, in English Grammar and Composition, Latin, French, Bookkeeping, and Arithmetic, by a tutor of mature experience. Travail, Herald Office.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Writing and Arithmetic Class; terms, 10s per quarter.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

AMERICAN MONEY bought and sold, Claims collected, Goods and Machinery indented, Remittances made to the United States by H. H. HALL, United States' Consul. 21, Bridge-street.

A CARD.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, 23, Hunter-street, first floor. Hours from 9 till 5.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, has removed from Sydney to 127, Collins-st., Melbourne.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Drain Pipes, Chimney Pots, and Stoneware Manufacturers. 483, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

GOVERNMENT VACCINATION, Gratis. Apply to Dr. GRAHAM, Town Hall, or Milson's Point, North Shore.

GUYATT, Surgical Instrument and Truss Maker.—Spinal support, club-foot instruments, ladies' abdominal belts. Artificial legs and arms made to order. 46, Market-street, op. Markets. Mrs. Guyatt in attendance for ladies.

HOMEBUSH PADDOCKS.—HORSES, &c., taken in for Agistment. T. DAWSON.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Trussmaker and Cutler. Trusses made to order; cutlery ground and repaired. 2, Hunter-street.

KURRAJONG HEIGHTS.—Free CONVEYANCE from Richmond Terminus to Kurrajong. Charges for accommodation strictly moderate. Apply to J. ONUS, Douglas House.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 482, George-street, over Bennett, Brothers.

MR. G. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, of 737, George-street South, opposite Christ Church, begs to caution the public against certain unprincipled persons travelling in the country districts who represent themselves to be his agent or partner, as Mr. Smythe has no connection whatever with any travelling dentists!

S. F. WALKER General Merchant and Commission Agent, Cleveland Bay, Queensland.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour; Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS 6 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE, Bank, Steam, Insurance, and other shares.

W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| City Bank | Peak Downs Copper |
| Bank N. S. Wales | Australasian Steam |
| Joint Stock Bank | Gas Light, |

and other shares.

W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

FOR SALE, N. S. W. GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, 5 per cent., 1891

City of Sydney Debentures, 6 per cent., January, 1871
Australasian Steam Debentures, 7 per cent., March, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank New South Wales | Australasian Steam |
| City Bank | Sydney Insurance. |

FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

£5 TO £100 to LEND, at 5 per cent. Intercolonial, 105½, Elizabeth-street North.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until 7 p.m. October 20th, for Forming, Making, Kerbing, and Guttering Stephen-street. Plan and specification to be seen at the Council-chamber, Darling-street.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor,
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, October 8th, 1868.

BOROUGH of BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until 7 p.m. October 20th, for forming, making, kerbing and guttering Vincent-lane.

Plan and Specification to be seen at the Council Chambers, Darling-street.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor,
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, October 8th.

BOROUGH of BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until 7 p.m. October 20th, for repairs required to guttering, &c., to Curtis Road.

Specification to be seen at the Council Chambers, Darling-street.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor,
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, October 8th.

CITY OF MELBOURNE GAS AND COKE COMPANY.

TO COAL MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

The Directors hereby invite TENDERS, on or before the 21st day of October next, for the Supply and Delivery of the Coals required during the year 1869. Separate tenders may also be made for CONVEYANCE ONLY during the same period.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at this office.

By order,
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

Gas Office, 9, Collins-street West,
Melbourne, 15th September, 1868.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 23rd instant, for the Erection of a first-class Villa Residence at Burwood. Mason's and brickwork may be tendered for separately. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, on 15th instant, for the Erection of Superintendent's Residence, at Randwick. Masonry may be tendered for separately. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are required for building a first-class Dwelling HOUSE in Macquarie-street North. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street, to whom Tenders are to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, October 27.

No Tender will be accepted unless it is perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY, the 22nd of October, for the erection of eight three-story houses in Albion-street, Surry Hills, as follows:—

1st. Excavator's, mason's, and drainage.
2nd. Brickwork.
3rd. Carpenter's, joiner's, and finishing trades.
4th. One sum for the entire completion of all the trades.

Plans and specifications and all particulars may be obtained at the offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Vickery's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.—The Newcastle Borough Council invite DESIGNS for the construction of a building suitable for a Free Library and School of Arts, the estimated cost of which, when completed, shall not exceed four thousand pounds (£4000).

It is not intended to erect and complete the whole of the building at once; designs must therefore be so prepared as to admit of the building being erected in convenient and available portions.

The site has a frontage of 66 feet to Hunter-street, and 100 feet to Wolfe-street; the main front of the building must face Hunter-street.

A premium of £25 will be paid to the successful competitor. All rejected designs will be carefully returned to the senders.

Designs under distinguishing mottos to be drawn to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and coloured in Indian ink only, should be forwarded to the Town Clerk, Newcastle, on or before the 14th day of November, 1868.

By order of the Council,
JOHN BURROWES, Town Clerk.

Newcastle, 1st September, 1868.

TO DRUGGISTS.—TENDERS are invited to supply the Members of the Wesleyan Union Benefit Society and their families with MEDICINES of best quality. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before October 19th.

WILLIAM BROWN, 207, Pitt-street.

LOST, a LOCKET, with two likenesses. Reward, at Murphy's, corner of Bourke and Fitzroy sts., Surry H.

LOST, a Gold RING, with name inside—Tuapeka, between Wynyard-lane and Francis-street, Hyde Park. Any one returning same to No. 5, Francis-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, Red and White SPRINGER, branded TD on both ribs. Any person returning the same to J. GARTY, Point-street, Pyrmont, will be rewarded.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, between the Post Office, George, Pitt, Market, Bathurst, and Castlereagh streets, a Lady's GOLD WATCH and CHAIN and GOLD PENCIL-CASE. The above reward on delivery at HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

STRAYED, a Bay MARE, branded MD on shoulder. Reward given. 124, South Head Road.

FOUND, a Bull PUP. Davis, 477, George-street.

FOUND, on Sunday morning, in Brisbane-street, PURSE, containing money; owner may have it by paying expenses. Apply R. M'DOUGNER, 535, Kent-street.

MAGNIFICENT MILLINERY, Ex P. and N. Z. Co.'s S. Ruahine.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY respectfully intimate to ladies that they have received a large parcel of Millinery from an entirely New Parisian House, combining a greater amount of taste than has hitherto been approached.

Chapeau de Ville, very neat and pretty
Millinery Bonnets, of surpassing elegance, trimmed with wreath of corn and field flowers
Trimmed Straw, superb trimmings
Flower Bonnets, leading novelties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Dresses | Feathers | French Flowers |
| Bonnet Ornaments | Birds | Bonnet Pins |

Ladies are politely urged to make a special visit to this unparalleled exhibition of Parisian novelties.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, ex Ruahine.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY are now showing a very choice importation of UNTRIMMED HATS for Ladies and Children, including all the supplementary shapes introduced just prior to the departure of the Mail from Southampton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zelot | Astor | Zephyr |
| Dumar | Tenby | Tudor. |

These are styles not to be surpassed, and made of the finest Italian Rice, Pearl, Satin, Split, and other New Straws.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES in LACE and SILK MANTLES.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have received, ex Mail Steamer, a beautiful collection of Lace Mantelets and Jackets, in Point Flanders, Damasse, Lama Noir, Spanish, Bruxelles, and other new Laces.

The shapes are those most in repute in English and Foreign Circles, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capricieuse | Rotonde | Marie Antoinette |
| Peplum | Marquise | Judith |

the most unique and graceful shapes yet introduced.

N.B.—Much special effort has been exerted to obtain the most suitable and Fashionable Shapes. D. J. and Co. respectfully urge Ladies to make a visit of inspection prior to purchasing summer mantles.

COSTUMES "EN SUITE."

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY'S new Costumes are now open for inspection, showing all the latest improvements in Ladies' Dress as adopted by the leading families in London and Paris.

Morning Costumes
Breakfast Dresses
Promenade Costumes,

just received ex mail steamer.

The favourite fabrics are

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jaconas | Taffetas | Foulards |
| Muslin | Poplin | Sultane, |

and a very large variety of new materials beautifully braided and embroidered.

SHORT COSTUMES for promenade, in rich fabrics, extremely fashionable, and particularly suited to the Australian summer.

DRESS FABRICS.

Ex Mail Steamer and Dundonald.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have imported the most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and DELICATE TEXTURES ever shown in the colonies.

These include

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zanellas | Algeriennes | Light Sultane |
| Embossed Grenadines | Foulards | Brocaded Chambery Gauzes |
| White Lustres | Printed Lustres | |
| | Epingle Soies. | |

The new materials now showing are decidedly the most recherché and elegant goods ever shown for one season, all new designs and patterns.

PATTERNS forwarded POST FREE.

NEW SPRING DRESSES!!!

CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO. are now showing an extensive and splendid variety of NEW DRESS MATERIALS of the most beautiful designs, in every fabric suited to the present season, and which both for Elegance and Durability far surpass most of the productions of former seasons, and to which C. M. and CO. invite the special attention of ladies.

Embroidered grenadines, 5s 9d the full dress of 12 yards
Embroidered silk grenadines, 1s per yard
Very useful checked grenadines, 6½d per yard
Striped poplinettes, 9½d, 10½d, and 11½d per yard
Rich striped poplinettes, 13½d per yard
Fancy satin striped alpacas, 14½d per yard
Hair line stripe mohairs, 10½d, 1s, and 14½d per yard
New satin stripe gauze mohair, 17s 6d the full dress of 12 yards
Rich satin stripe mohair, 1s 11d per yard
Superior embroidered French lustrine, 22s 6d the dress
Printed French lustrine, 22s 6d the dress
A choice assortment of printed delaines, 14d per yard
Fancy French repp, for spring wear, 21s the dress
Printed muslins, 3s 11d the full dress of 12 yards
Newest designs in Swiss muslins, 6s 11d the dress
Choice organdie muslins, 10s the dress
Very beautiful real French muslins, 12s 6d the dress
Together with silks, poplins, and every other description of dress materials.

☞ CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.,
(late George Chisholm and Co.,)
390, George-street,
Next door to the General Post Office.

P.S.—Patterns will be forwarded post free to any address on application.

CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO., have now on sale, a large stock of LADIES' STRAW HATS, FASHIONABLE SHAPES, ONE SHILLING EACH, and upwards.

☞ 390, George-street, next General Post Office.

HAVE YOU been to see LEMAIRE'S 6d and 1s tables? If not, you had better go; for you can get at the London and Paris Bazaar, for half the price, as much, than in all the noted cheap shops for double the amount. 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

SEWN MUSLINS.

THOMPSON and GILES beg to direct the special attention of

LADIES

to a very choice lot of

BOOK MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS,

just opened, and marked off at very

MODERATE PRICES.

Insertions and Edgings for PETTICOATS, DRAWERS, and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Pretty Insertions for MUSLIN JACKETS

Clear, Book, and Mull Edgings, for Jackets.

Also,

A splendid variety of

NEW CHINTZ LINEN COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, for morning wear, 1s 11s

White Linen Collar and Cuff Sets, 1s 9d to 21s.

The New COLLARETTES and HALF-HANDKERCHIEFS for the NECK, richly embroidered.

Real Lace LAPPETS and COLLARETTES, all new shapes.

A splendid variety of New Styles in MUSLIN BODICES

LACE JACKETS

MARIE ANTOINETTES, in black and white.

Bretelles, Sashes, Muslin Aprons, Canezous.

SILK APRONS, in new French designs,

And many other SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.

REAL LACES.

THOMPSON and GILES have just opened a VERY LARGE VARIETY of REAL MALTESE LACES, in edgings and insertions

Real DANISH Laces
Real VALENCIENNES
Rich FRINGED BLONDE LACES in every colour
FRENCH FLOSS BLONDES, in a variety of colours.

Also,

AEROPHANES in white and every colour

LISSES—the new shapes, in BLONDE FALLS, viz.:—

La Senorita, L'Andalusia, La Saragossa, La Mantilla.

ROSETTES
and
TRIMMING LACES.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

INDIAN WORK.

THOMPSON and GILES respectfully invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION of Ladies to a small parcel of FINE INDIAN WORK, just opened, in its rough undressed state.

It contains EDGINGS and INSERTIONS
Infants' FROCKS and ROBES
Ladies' PETTICOATS
Collar and Cuff SETS,

and worked pieces, in sets, for TRIMMING DRESSES.

N.B.—The above goods are to be SOLD VERY CHEAP, and as the quantity received is not large, the immediate attention of those who esteem FINE INDIAN WORK is directed to this parcel.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

BY THE PANAMA MAIL STEAMSHIP RUAHINE.

THOMPSON and GILES have received, 2 CASES OF GLOVES.

LADIES' Light Fancy FRENCH KID GLOVES (FOUSSI)
Ditto 1-8 long white ditto ditto (LA DUCHESSE)
Ditto ditto fixé drab ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto light fancy ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto black ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto fixé coloured
Ditto fixé drab Paris kid gloves (Marriott tops)
Ditto light fancy ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto black ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto white and Swede Berlin gloves, with and without gauntlets
Ditto Parisian coloured plated Silk Gloves, Duchesse
Ditto coloured silk gloves
Ditto black silk gloves.

DENISON HOUSE.

BOYS' piqué coloured calf GLOVES
Ditto ditto drab ditto ditto

CHILDREN'S GLOVES, in all sizes, viz.:—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
White, coloured, and Swede Lisle Berlin
Oxford ditto ditto
Silk and Lisle mixed
Fawn adeline, Silk and Lisle, kid Welts
WHITE coloured and Swede Lisle, with Gauntlets and fancy tops

THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.

REAL MADEIRA WORK, in its UNDRESSED state, and therefore free from those deleterious substances infused into the worked fabrics of European manufacture during the process of bleaching and dressing.

THOMPSON and GILES with much pleasure invite ladies to inspect their present stock of

MADEIRA EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, cut in any length, by the yard.

CAMISOLE TOPS.
Worked Edgings and Scollops, in piece sets, for
LADIES' DRAWERS.

DENISON HOUSE.

BY THE PANAMA MAIL.

NEW SILKS.

THOMPSON and GILES have the honour to announce that they have opened a very choice parcel of FANCY SILKS suitable for

PROMENADE,
WEDDING Costumes,
and SPECIAL OCCASIONS of display.

Also,

Black gros grain silks
Black corded silks
MOIRE ANTIQUES
WHITE SATIN
Black satin de Lyon

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

FARMER, PAINTER, AND POPE.

CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.

UPHOLSTERERS.

FAMILY DRAPERS.

VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 614, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

JAMES CLARK respectfully solicits an inspection of the undermentioned cheap lines, recently purchased under advantageous circumstances, and offering at the usual smallest rate of profit.

New pattern prints, 4½d to 7½d per yard
Fine white long cloth, 4½d to 7½d; grey, 4½d
Stout grey sheeting, 12½d to 1s 6d per yard
Table damask, two yards wide, 1s 11d
Cotton ticking, 4½d; bed lace, 5s per gross
Crimean flannels, 1s 3d; stout holland, 6½d to 9½d
Plain and fancy linen drills, 1s and 1s 3d
Mosquito net, 72-inch, 10½d; 80-inch, 1s
Counterpanes, 4s 6d; fine toilet quilts, 8s 6d
Plain and fancy dresses, 6s 6d for 12 yards
Printed muslins, fast colours, from 4s 6d full dress
Delaines, 5½d; mohairs, 6½d; plain lustres, 11½d

JUST OPENED—

Silks, dress fabrics, muslins, mantles, millinery, and underclothing, greatly reduced prices
Parachutes, new shapes, 4s 6d; ladies' skirts, 3s 11d
Ladies' silk mantles, from 15s 6d; children's, from 6s
Millinery bonnets, 8s 6d to 12s 6d; hats, from 1s 11d
English tweeds from 1s 6d to 3s 6d per yard
Moleskin trousers from 3s 9d to 6s 6d
Doeskin trousers, 10s 6d; black cloth coats, 16s 6d.

GENTLEMEN VISITING SYDNEY can be supplied with every requisite of the best quality at reasonable prices.

WHITE SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH
WOOL, SILK, CASHMERE, AND CAMBRIC CRIMEAN SHIRTS
COLLARS, LINEN AND BEST PAPER, EVERY SHAPE and SIZE
TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, EVERY NOVELTY
BELTS, BRACES, WRISTBANDS, STUDS, and LINKS.

S. H. LEWIS,
☞ The French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

SEWING-MACHINES for Sale, Singer's, and Wheeler and Wilson's, perfect order. J. B. North and Co.

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## LAW.

### GOULBURN ASSIZES.

*(From the Goulburn Herald.)*

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice HARGRAVE.

Michael Clancy was indicted for rape, and acquitted.

Bernard Donnelly was indicted for rape on his step-daughter and acquitted. This case revealed frightful depravity.

THURSDAY.

Michael Sheedy was charged with rape, and John Kelly and John Taylor were charged with aiding and abetting: all the prisoners were acquitted.

FRIDAY.

THE MURDER OF THE MARENGO MAILMAN.

Jaques Etienne alias Louis Douchef was charged with having, on the 16th August, at Marengo, murdered Daniel Crotty.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. G. M. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Gannon.

The Solicitor-General, in stating the case to the jury, remarked upon its importance, and invited them to earnestly consider the evidence that would be adduced. From the depositions it was plain to him that a clear case of murder was made out against the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to call the witnesses. The first was

Martin Brennan, who deposed: I am a police sergeant at Araluen; I arrested the prisoner on the 6th May; from information received, I went to his residence and saw him reading; I told him the charge and he said, "I suppose I must go with you;" I asked him to show me his right arm, and he said it is on the left arm; I saw on his right arm the letters L.D.; on his way to the lock-up I asked him his age, and he said he was twenty-eight; I asked him if he was at Marengo in 1862, and he said he was; he said he was a native of Paris.

To Mr. Stephen: He was reading a novel when I arrested him; he was very calm; he seemed to know what I was looking for when I asked him to roll up his sleeves.

To the Solicitor-General: He said, "Oh! I suppose I must go," when I asked him about his arm.

Henry Louis Williams deposed: I went with sergeant Brennan in May last; prisoner was reading; Brennan asked him what his name was, and he wrote it upon a piece of paper; prisoner said he had been at Lambing Flat and at Marengo too; other conversation passed on the way to the lock-up.

James Eadie deposed: I am a shepherd; in 1862 I lived at Marengo; I knew a man named Daniel Crotty; Crotty was a mail contractor between Marengo and Burrowa; I last saw Crotty alive on the 16th August, 1862; he was leaving Marengo with the mail; he was riding a brown horse with white feet; the next time I saw Crotty he was lying dead on the road; I gave him some letters to take to Burrowa; some of them were registered and had money in them. Crotty was lying on his back; there was a hole in his skull near the right ear; there were powder-marks on his face; there were several persons with me; I searched his pockets, but found nothing; in his side-pocket I found some letters; his trousers pockets were turned out; his body was quite cold when I saw it; I saw a piece of paper lying near him, which appeared to have been torn out of a pistol; I have not got that piece of paper; I had it at the trial of Robardi; I found one of the mail-bags some distance away; deceased had a comforter round his neck; the mail-bag was not open; some distance further on, perhaps a hundred yards, I found a second bag; I saw the tracks of some horses close to where the body was lying; there appeared to have been a scuffle; there were some marks on the ground close to the body; I found the led horse about half a mile from where deceased was lying; I have never seen the other horse since; the body appeared to be lying where it dropped; there were marks of people's feet, as if some one had been dragged along; I covered the body over with boughs; I then informed the police, and we removed the body to Marengo; Mr. Bayley was with us; on Monday morning I was with the police when the body was removed to Burrowa; we searched about the place where the body was found, and found the fly of a tent; this was one hundred yards from where the body was found; we found three pint-pots, a water-proof coat, an old pair of trousers, a tomahawk, and a piece of cord; these things were out of view of the road; they could not be seen until you got close to them; it was on the Sunday afternoon when we found the body.

To Mr. Stephen: I have never seen the horse Crotty rode since; I knew the horse well; the horse I found had a saddle on and also a halter; some months after the murder the piece of paper I found I saw at Goulburn at the trial of Robardi; Robardi had been living at Young at the Great Eastern Hotel; the piece of paper was printed; the paper was marked with powder; the mail-bags I found were a hundred yards apart.

Stephen Bayley deposed: I am a farmer; in 1862 I was shoemaking; I knew Crotty, who was a mailman; I last saw him on the 17th August on the road from Marengo to Burrowa; he was lying a few yards off the right-hand side of the road; I saw him alive early in the month of August; the body I saw was that of Daniel Crotty; I knew him perfectly well; I saw a mark on the right temple of deceased; I saw no further marks on the body; he was lying on his back with his legs a little drawn up; his right-hand trousers pocket was turned out; some letters belonging to a gentleman who was passing in a carriage were taken out of his side-pocket; there were marks of powder on his face; the wound appeared to be a gun-shot wound; on the 15th August I saw two men near where the murder was committed; one of the mail-bags was found on the same side of the road as the body, and on the other on the opposite side; there was a comforter fastened round deceased's neck; it appeared to be tight; it was a plaid comforter.

To Mr. Stephen: The trousers pocket appeared to have been torn; the two men I saw on the 15th August were sitting on a log; one was a short man and the other a tall man; the two men that I saw were supposed to be the men tried for the murder of Crotty; I said at that trial that the men corresponded with the men I saw; when the men that were sitting on the log saw me they got up hurriedly and appeared to put something behind the log; when I saw them do that I did not go near them; I thought they looked suspicious; I saw a piece of paper picked up, which looked like a portion of the *Illustrated London News.*

William Oakes deposed: I am a storekeeper at Marengo; I knew Daniel Crotty, who was a mailman; I last saw him on the 16th of August, 1862; on the 15th I was at the the Willwang Creek, two miles from Marengo; I saw three men at the creek; one of them came to me and asked me the time of day; they then went away in the direction of Burrowa; I had hard work to understand the man as he talked foreign; the prisoner at the bar resembles one of the three; I cannot say whether he is the one who spoke to me; they varied in height; one was taller than the other two; I thought the prisoner at the bar was the shortest; I don't remember whether it was the tall man or the short one that spoke to me; one of them had a blue cap on; I did not see the dead body of Crotty.

To Mr. Stephen: The man who spoke to me spoke broken English; the three men had a light-coloured dog with them; I think the dog had black spots on it; it was a small house-dog.

James Porter (a man of colour) deposed: I am a digger at Lambing Flat; I was there in 1862; I knew the prisoner; he went by the name of Louis Douchef; I kept a dining-table, and prisoner was often at my place; a man named Rivett was often with Douchef; I don't remember seeing Rivett after the murder of Crotty; I saw Douchef once after the murder; I don't think Douchef was in the habit of working on the Flat. [Rivett, who is undergoing a sentence for the murder of Crotty, was then brought into Court in custody, and the witness identified him as the man who went by the name of Rivett on the Flat.]

To Mr. Stephen: I did not know Robardi on the Flat; I did not see Douchef but once after the murder; prisoner applied for a place as cook in a house where I was living; this was after the murder; he did not get the place; I was about to leave the Flat at that time, but altered my mind.

Auguste Rivett (a prisoner) deposed I am a prisoner of the Crown; I knew the prisoner in France; we came to New Caledonia together in the one vessel; we started from Cherbourg; I left New Caledonia in 1860; I went to New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands, in January, 1862, I saw the prisoner at Forbes; I was with prisoner for a few months; I was cooking at a place and prisoner was waiter; when we came to Young we stopped at Victor Franck's public-house; prisoner left me and went away with a countryman; prisoner came to me one day with a man named Robardi; as I told him I was hard up, and he said he was the same; we put up our tent at the back of the Great Eastern Hotel, so that Robardi could give us some assistance; Robardi came to me one day and proposed to go on the road and stick up people; I said I would speak to Douchef about it; I told Douchef that Robardi wanted to see him; they came to our tent with a carpet bag, which had a revolver and other articles in it; there was a comforter in the bag; it was bluish colour; Robardi and Douchef said they would get some powder and bullets; Douchef gave Robardi a ring to sell; we went to an auctioneer's shop and saw a gun, but it was too much money; there was a pistol, which was 10s.; we then went away; I went back afterwards and bought the pistol; Robardi and Douchef went into a shop to sell a watch; when we came back we put the clothes into the carpet-bag, and put it into a digger's hole; we took the fly off our tent and went towards Marengo; we went into a store and bought meat and then camped and had breakfast; we then loaded our arms and tried them: we started on a Tuesday night; on the Thursday night we passed Marengo; on Friday morning we went into the town and bought some meat; when we came back we saw a man riding one horse and leading another; I proposed that as we wanted horses there was a good chance for us to get them; Robardi had a revolver, I had a revolver, and Douchef had a gun; we camped near a creek; the creek was about a hundred yards from the road; I stopped at the camp, and the other two went into the bush; in the afternoon Robardi killed a dog of mine, a cattle or sheep dog; Robardi and Douchef came back about 4 o'clock and said they had seen a gentleman on horseback who had looked much at them; we saw the man who had the two horses again; when the man came up to us, Robardi went up to him and pointed the revolver at the man's head; the man came off his horse; Robardi told Douchef to cover the man with his pistol; Robardi told me to look after the horses; as I was taking the mail-bags off the horse, I saw the man take a pocket-book out of his pocket; Robardi took a comforter from his neck and put it round the man's face; the man's face was covered with the comforter; we had pieces of calico on our faces; Robardi spoke very sharply to the mailman; as I was taking the bag off the horse I heard a shot; I turned round and saw the man falling; I did not see who fired the shot; Douchef then came to the horse I had and galloped away; he had a pistol in his hand; Robardi was standing by the man; his revolver was in his hand; his hand was hanging by his side; the horse Douchef rode was the one the mailman rode; I then put the mail-bag down and mounted the other horse and galloped away; I have no doubt about the prisoner being the man who galloped away; he had the initials L.D. on one of his arms; I don't know which one; the dog that was killed was black and white; before I heard the shot prisoner had his pistol pointed at the mailman; Robardi was facing the man; I believe the man's name was Crotty; prisoner was two or three yards from the mailman; I did not see either the prisoner or Robardi do anything to the man after the shot was fired; the prisoner was called Douchef in the voyage out to New Caledonia; prisoner was a soldier on New Caledonia; prisoner left there in the frigate Cybele; I have no doubt at all about Douchef being the man who was with Robardi and myself.

To Mr. Stephen: Robardi and I were convicted of the murder of Crotty; Robardi was hanged, and I was sentenced to fifteen years on the roads; I made a statement to Captain Battye about what occurred when Crotty was killed; I gave evidence at Young some time since; I did not ask Captain Battye whether my life would be spared or whether a reward would be given to me if I revealed all that occurred; very likely I would have made a statement if the proclamation had not been read to me; I told the truth when I was examined at Young before Captain Battye; Robardi and I were thought to be brothers; Robardi might have told some one at Young that I was his brother; I don't remember seeing a paper with pictures in Robardi's possession; Robardi could speak English very well, but I could not speak any English; the comforter was taken out of the carpet bag; Robardi put the comforter on his own neck; the comforter taken from the mailman was the same; Robardi had the revolver in his hand when Crotty was shot; I had a revolver in my hand which was given to me by Robardi; there were many colours in the comforter; I threw the second mail-bag away in a great hurry; after Douchef took the horse and rode away I saw him no more until three months ago at Young; I did not say that Robardi fired the shot; I don't know who fired the shot. [The statement made by the witness to Captain Battye in 1862 was here handed in to the clerk of arraigns by the counsel for the prisoner, and read as a contradiction to the evidence now given.] I thought it was Robardi who shot Crotty; I don't know whether I shall be freed if Douchef is hanged; if the Government give me my liberty well and good; I do not wish to get Douchef convicted, so that I shall be freed; I hope he will not be convicted for his own sake; if he is convicted he will have to put up with the consequences; Robardi went away on foot before me; I had no interpreter when I was tried; the saddle and bridle from the horse I rode away on were put under a log, and the horse was turned away; Douchef did not refuse to go on the road, but he said it would take a plucky man to do it; I was taken into custody about a month after the murder; I was told in the lock-up that a reward had been offered for the murderers of Crotty; I did not assist Robardi to rob and murder the man; all we wanted from the man was the horses and the saddle; Crotty might have been shot by accident; some portion of the statement I made to Captain Battye is not true; it was not read over to me correctly; if it had been I should have corrected it.

To a juror: The statement made to Captain Battye was not re-translated to me in French.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-General: I gave my statement to Captain Battye in French through an interpreter; since I was convicted I have been in Parramatta gaol, and in the school; Vivian, the man who interpreted for me, could not speak French very well; Vivian told me that there was a free pardon offered in a proclamation to any accomplice; I was at the camp all the time Robardi and prisoner were away in the bush; Vivian was no friend of mine, nor did I ask him to interpret for me; no person connected with the Government has held out to me any hope of my sentence being shortened if the prisoner was convicted; the police have never said anything to me about getting free.

William Oakes re-called: I have seen Rivett on the Flat; I thought he was one of the three men I saw in the bush; it was not the tallest man who spoke to me; I don't know which of the two short prisoners spoke to me.

John Calman deposed: I am a labourer; I know the prisoner; I first made his acquaintance in the lockup at Young; I was confined in the lockup for drunkenness; prisoner asked me if they could hang more than one man for the same charge, and I said "yes, fifty if you like;" prisoner said "the only man I am afraid of is the man who got fifteen years;" he said he was afraid of the marks upon his arms; prisoner said the man he was afraid of was a shipmate of his; he said he was the third party in the murder of the Marengo mailman; he mentioned no names; he said one man had been hung and one got fifteen years for the murder; he said it was six or seven years ago.

To Mr. Stephen: I will swear prisoner said he was one of the party; I used to be a great lushington; prisoner did not tell me he had been taken up on the evidence of the man who got the fifteen years.

Thomas Bulla deposed: I am a constable; in June last I was stationed in Young; I know the prisoner; he was given into my charge on the 22nd May; he told me he was a soldier in the French army and served in New Caledonia; he said he came to Sydney with Rivett; he said he came to Lambing Flat to some Frenchmen; the Frenchmen would not speak to him; they told him that the police were looking for him for "that;" he told me he had been travelling about the colony; he said he got drunk and was put in the lock-up and said something about "that;" he then spoke to me about Rivett coming up from Sydney to give evidence against him; I overheard him having conversation with Rivett in the lock-up; I heard the prisoner say to Rivett, "do you remember us going on the road, and me saying it took a plucky fellow to go on the road;" prisoner said he went back to Young when Robardi and Rivett were being tried; he said he had a good mind to go to hear the trial, but was advised not to do so; I am quite certain what I said is correct.

To Mr. Stephen: They spoke in English; when the Frenchmen told Douchef that the police were looking for him for "that," he said he left the place.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Stephen applied for permission to allow the prisoner to make a statement previous to his addressing the jury for the defence. He said that as it was six years since the offence was committed, many witnesses in the course of nature had died, who could perhaps have proved an *alibi.* He quoted several cases in support of his application.

The Solicitor-General opposed the application.

His Honor declined to grant the application, stating that the very course the learned counsel was pursuing would be detrimental to the prisoner's case.

Mr. Stephen then addressed the jury for the defence. He called upon them to disregard the evidence of the approver Rivett; and doing that, there was not a tittle of evidence to show that there was a third person concerned in that motiveless and cruel murder. The evidence of the man who was confined in the lock-up with Douchef could not be believed, for the man's intellect must have been impaired, as he was undergoing a sentence of fourteen days for drunkenness, and was probably in a state of delirium tremens; and, if so, he was not in a state to know what he was doing or what he heard. The fact of Rivett having contradicted the statement made to Captain Battye was a strong proof that he expected to get a commutation of his sentence if the prisoner Douchef should be convicted. In conclusion, he said that the jury were engaged in a most solemn business; and he trusted they would give the whole case their most serious consideration, and do their duty by discharging the unfortunate prisoner.

The Solicitor-General, in replying, took the opportunity of expressing his thanks to Mr. Stephen for his kindly undertaking the defence of the unfortunate prisoner, and he was sure his Honor would join him in this.

His Honor summed up the evidence. It was not necessary for them to come to the conclusion—in order to deliver a verdict of guilty against the prisoner—that the shot which caused death should be fired by the prisoner. If the prisoner was there when the shot was fired, he would be as much guilty of murder as if he had fired the shot that caused Crotty's death. His Honor also quoted from the opinions of several English Judges with reference to the evidence of accessories, and the weight that ought to be attached to it by juries.

The jury retired at a quarter to 8 o'clock, and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, made no reply.

His Honor then proceeded to pass sentence of death, making a few appropriate remarks, and holding out no hope of mercy.

The prisoner listened in silence with an expression of intense anxiety, and at the conclusion said "Thank you, sir, I can die quietly, and die this minute." As he was being removed he added, "Farewell gentlemen; I'm off to misery, thank you."

The Court then adjourned till next morning.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

Cornelius Charles Molony, of George-street, Sydney, teacher. Liabilities, £153 19s. Assets, £24 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Thomas Morgan, of Waratah, miner. Liabilities, £52 14s. 3d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Monday, October 12.—At 11: Richard Newman.

Tuesday, 13.—At 11: Richard Henry Vivian Graham, Michael Egan Murnin, Robert Gilfillan, Herbert Perkins, Henry Sheriff Potter, Stephen Poppenhagen, Anne Hyeronimus, Jean M'Master, John Lorn Campbell, David Roach, Thomas Wallace, John Musson, George Gallimore.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 12.—At 10: Edmund Doherty, Sherriff and Downing, special.

Tuesday, 13.—*At Tamworth:* Patrick Condon, single. *At Braidwood:* James A. Mayne, single. *At Maitland.* Edward Thorley, single.

Wednesday, 14.—At 11: John Longstaff, third. L. E. Threlkeld, special. David Bourke (to be adjourned to Deniliquin if necessary), James Coleman, Richard H. Emerson, Alexander M'Callum, Jacob Blake, single, George S. Leathes, second. At 3 p.m., at Mr. Mackenzie's office, James Davis, to confirm offer of composition. *At Scone:* Daniel Hall, second.

Thursday, 15.—At 11: Dibbs and Co., adjourned third.

Friday, 16.—At 11: John Hale, James Wainwright, Henry Harrington, James P. Edwards, Robert Donoughy, Thomas Smith, single. *At Maitland:* John W. W. Campbell, single; John W. Scott, special. *At Braidwood:* Stephen Poppenhagen, special.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Dangar, Bray, and Day.

Of eleven prisoners who were brought before the Bench, four were discharged and one was remanded.

Emma Watson, found guilty of being a common prostitute, wandering in a public place, and behaving in a riotous manner, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Joanna Hunt, a venerable vagrant, found drunk and disorderly, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Thomas Young, charged with having stolen a pair of boots, valued at 4s., the property of William H. Watson, pleaded guilty, and alleged intoxication as an excuse; and, being unknown to the police, their Worships passed the lenient sentence of one month's imprisonment.

THE POOR BOX.—Received, nil; assisted four persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 12th, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Evans, and Powell; Tuesday, 13th, Messrs. Armitage, Cohen, Hogg, and Dangar; Wednesday, 14th, Messrs. Chapman, Day, and Renwick; Thursday, 15th, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, and Levey; Friday, 16th, Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Hordern, and Renny; Saturday, 17th, Messrs. Dangar, Palser, and Bray.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Water Police Magistrate (Mr. P. L. Cloete), with Messrs. H. H. Voss and T. C. Breillat.

Benjamin Pugh and Mary Turner, locked up for drunkenness, were fined, the former 5s., and the latter 20s., with the usual alternative of imprisonment in the event of non-payment.

The last-named prisoner was further fined in the sum of 20s., in default to be sent to gaol seven days for an assault.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 12, Messrs. G. Rattray, N. D. Stenhouse, J. Williams; Tuesday, Messrs. A. Learmonth, M. Levey, W. Renny, G. Renwick; Wednesday, Messrs. J. Evans, R. Hill, M. Josephson, T. Spence; Thursday, Messrs. G. Hill, A. Hordern, J. Oatley, S. H. Pearce; Friday, Messrs. H. Armitage, H. C. Burnell, M. Chapman; Saturday, Mr. W. Day.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

*(From the Government Gazette, 9th October.)*

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1869.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination no fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal [ for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.* Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural born subject of her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the civil service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February, 1869, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.:—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March, 1869, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.†

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge ‡:—

| | Marks. |
|---|---|
| English Composition .. | 500 |
| History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution .. | 500 |
| English Language and Literature .. | 500 |
| Language, Literature, and History of Greece .. | 750 |
| " " " Rome .. | 750 |
| " " " France .. | 375 |
| " " " Germany .. | 375 |
| " " " Italy .. | 375 |
| Mathematics (pure and mixed) .. | 1250 |
| Natural Science; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany .. | 1000 |

*,* The total (1000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy .. | 500 |
| Sanskrit Language and Literature .. | 500 |
| Arabic Language and Literature .. | 500 |

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.§

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,‖ according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects¶:—

| | Marks. |
|---|---|
| 1. Oriental Languages— | |
| Sanskrit .. .. | 500 |
| Vernacular** Languages of India (each) .. | 400 |
| 2. The History and Geography of India .. | 350 |
| 3. Law .. .. | 1250 |
| 4. Political Economy .. | 350 |

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examinations, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

12. The selected candidates who at the final examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.

20th June, 1868.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 after the first year of probation, and £200 after the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(3.) After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to £3 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1871, will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1869.

‡ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory.*

§ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

‖ This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

¶ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

** Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects for examination.

## THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### XXVII.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOL.

THE tweed factory of Mr. O. B. Ebsworth is situated off the western side of Sussex-street, near its intersection by Bathurst-street; and forms part of the large stack of buildings known as Barker's Mills. The plant of machinery is not only very complete, but is of the very best description and consists of all the latest improvements in this branch of manufacture. Extensive as the factory is at present, it is about to be made much more so, Mr. Ebsworth having purchased the remaining portion of the building which forms the northern frontage of that which he now occupies, together with a quantity of land adjoining, making an area of about two acres. With this addition he will just have twice the factory room he now possesses, as well as space for erecting any additions he may require. Plans for the improvement and extension of the works have been already made; and the additional machinery required for the contemplated increase of production has been ordered from England. At present, however, we have only to deal with the factory as it now is, and in accordance with the plan we have previously laid down, we shall follow the wool, from the time it is unpacked from the bale, until it is rolled up in the form of merchantable tweed.

The bale is opened on the basement floor, by the side of a patent washing machine. It has been previously scoured, and is to all intents and purposes what would be considered in the market as a remarkably clean article; but still it is not fit for the machinery, and every sign of yolk has to be taken out of it. It is placed in a vat, with warm water, soap, and soda, is carefully washed, and is then passed on to a feeder, from which it is taken up by a cylinder, and passed between two rollers. These squeeze it dry, and as it emerges from them, it is taken by a very quickly revolving fan, and is thrown off clear of the machinery. It is then washed in cold water to carry off the soap and soda, and is thoroughly dried. Where the wool requires to be dyed, now is the time that it undergoes that process. When dry the wool is taken to another compartment on the basement floor. It is here passed through the "Devil," by which every particle of dust or dirt is driven out of it.

From the devil, the wool goes to the "Burring machine." This is a splendid piece of mechanism, from the factory of Pearson and Co., of Leeds. By means of a smooth cylinder into which are let a number of very fine comb plates, burrs of every description are taken out of the wool. The only exception is the clover or trefoil burr, which untwists by the action of the machine, and is drawn out into a long thread covered with an infinity of minute hooks or barbs, which cause it to adhere to the wool so closely that nothing but hand picking will remove it. Mr. Ebsworth has received advices from Platt, Brothers, and Co. that they have been experimenting on these clover seeds, and hope shortly to produce a machine that will remove these burrs as well as all others, in which case the first machine will be sent to him. The beauty of all the machines which the wool has passed through in the process of cleaning is, that every foreign substance is removed, and the wool turned out as white as snow-flakes without the fibre or staple being in any way injured.

Having passed through the burring machine the wool is spread out in a layer of from eight to ten inches thick, and is oiled; another similar layer of wool is put down and more oil is added; another and another layer follows, each layer being oiled, until a "blend" of from 500 to 600 pounds weight is made. This blend is then passed through the "Teaser," or second devil, which mixes the blend and opens out the fibre of the wool. It is now taken up to the next floor, where some of the most beautiful machinery in the colony is to be found. The wool, having been thus opened out and the oil thoroughly mixed with it, is brought to the "Scribbler."

This machine consists of two large cylinders 50 inches in diameter, together with a number of smaller cylinders, varying in diameter from 4 inches to 12 inches. These all work one way, but at different speeds. Each cylinder has a specific name according to the position it occupies in the machine, such as licker in or taker up, workers, strippers, flies or fancies, doffer, and angle swifts; and each is clothed with either cards or filleting, a species of cloth, but composed of leather through which is inserted a number of very minute wires, having an obtuse angle, called the "bend." These wires are set so closely in the cloth as to form almost a complete face of wire points, the position of the bend being that upon which the strength of the wire depends. All these points working together and almost in contact, draw the fibres of the wool separate and lay them along regularly, although in a different position to that which they occupied on the sheep's back. The operation of scribbling is thus performed:—The workmen weighs out a small quantity of the oiled wool, and places it very thinly upon what is termed "a hand spreading lattice feeder." One portion of this is a travelling cloth or leather, and as this cloth moves onwards, the wool is taken in between two rollers having strong steel points. From these it is caught by the "licker in," and carried to the large cylinder, which makes about ninety revolutions a minute. It is next taken off by the first worker, whilst the stripper running at great speed lays hold of any lump of wool it finds in its passage, and returns it to the large cylinder. This process is continued, until it has passed over each cylinder and arrives at the doffer. The work of the fly or fancy, which revolves at very great speed, is to raise the wool from the second large cylinder, so that the doffer may be able to take up almost every fibre as it is presented to its surface. Looking at the wool as it travels over the last cylinder it has completely changed its character from the lock of wool which we saw unpacked from the bale, and has now assumed a thin gauzy appearance not unlike very fine crape. To remove it from the doffer, a small crank works a steel comb, and combs it off in one continual thin sheet of wool.

Up to a certain point, the "Carder" is an engine precisely similar to the scribbler, only having finer wire in the cards. When the wool reaches the last doffer of the carder, the similarity of its functions with those of the scribbler ceases. The scribbler prepares for the carder in the following manner:—When the wool leaves the comb, it is easily led, by its own tenacity, between two rollers at the side of the machine. These press it together, and it receives at the same time a slight twist. Then by a very simple machine with an eccentric motion, the wool, or "Sliver" as it is now termed, is easily wound round a small roller. When filled, the roller is removed and placed in a bunk behind the carder. A sufficient number of rollers having been placed on the bunk, the whole is set in motion by a single strap, but as each cylinder on the bunk is worked by a set of pinions of precisely the same pitch or number of teeth, it follows that each must unwind precisely the same quantity of sliver. The ends are led from the roller to the carder, which works as we have said in precisely the same way as the scribbler. This arrangement of the rollers on the bunk is called a feeding apparatus. This work was formerly performed by girls feeding on to a table by hand. It must be evident from the description we have given that the apparatus is a great improvement; and that the yarn produced is likely to be much more regular than under the hand feeding system.

After the wool has passed over the cylinders on the carder and has arrived at the doffer, it is not taken off by a comb as in the scribbler, but the condenser now takes up the wool, and prepares the wool for spinning. The doffer instead of being entirely covered, has only a number of rings of filleting. These take from the cylinder a sufficient quantity of fibre to make a slubbing; and the fleecy line of wool thus taken off, passes directly under two flat pieces of leather, which have both a lateral and a revolving motion at the same time. These pieces of leather, by the peculiarity of the two conjoint motions, reduce the flat fleecy substance taken from the doffer to a round loose yarn having much the appearance of Berlin wool. It is now taken up and conducted to the roller upon which it winds, and is then ready for the mule, which performs the work of spinning, to be hereafter described. The two machines lately introduced into this factory by Mr. Ebsworth are, without exception, the most beautiful pieces of mechanism that have been seen in the colony, but no amount of description that we could give would cause them to be understood, still less appreciated. For the one and the other they require not only to be seen but to be carefully studied. The object of the feeding machine and the condenser is to supersede the use of the old Slubbing Billy, which was formerly the only means of preparing yarn for spinning, and which, in fact, even in the present day is still necessary to be used in preparing for certain fabrics. These machines used to employ one man called a Slubber and four or five children as Piecers. The condenser dispenses with these, does the work more evenly, and turns it out in greater quantity. At the same time, the introduction of the machines did not, as we were informed, throw any hands out of employment. On the contrary, from the additional quantity of material produced other work was caused, even to a greater extent than that which had been superseded. From the same cause when the new labour-saving machinery arrives at the factory many more hands will be required. The difference will be that more will be produced in proportion to the number of hands employed.

On this floor of the factory there are three scribblers, three carders, and three condensers, and these machines are worked constantly night and day by relays of attendants. The whole factory is lit up with gas, and the condensers have the gas let in so that the yarn may be readily seen, and that, in the event of one breaking, the fault may be at once discovered and rectified. Besides these machines, there is one of Platt, Brothers' grinding machines, with patent traverse motion, for grinding the cards and filleting of the scribblers and carders, as well as the large cylinders, doffers, and flies. By constantly working against the wool, the wire points we have mentioned as forming the surface of the cylinders, become blunted, and to some extent unserviceable, through taking up the wool irregularly. They have therefore to have their points freshened up by grinding upon a cylinder or roller faced with emery. Against this the cylinder to be sharpened is made to revolve, the lateral motion given to the emery roller preventing the sharpening from being all in one place, and ensuring that every portion of it shall be brought into contact with the sharpener, or standard roller. Another very superior and complete machine is one of Mair's Patent Screw cutting and self-acting lathes, so fixed as to be available for working either by hand or power. This has been provided for the use of the engineer of the factory. Nearly all the repairs, except very heavy work, are performed by skilled mechanics on the premises. Some of the work is of the most delicate character, such as set screws, small wheels, and brass work for the bearings. These all require to be constantly attended to, and to be occasionally renewed, in order to secure that accuracy which is so essential in the working of such delicate machinery.

The spools as prepared by the condenser are next taken to the spinning mules. By means of these the yarn is finally twisted up into working order. The mule is a machine in two parts, one being a travelling frame on which the spindles are set; the other being stationary and receiving the spools which are fixed upon rotating pins. When the travelling frame is drawn out upon a tramway upon which it travels, the yarn is unwound from the spool. Arrived at the end of the distance, about three or four feet, the machine catches upon a lever which throws the feed out of gear, and the spindle which revolves with great rapidity is made by a simple arrangement to twist the thread. When sufficiently twisted, the lever is once more acted upon by the machinery itself, and the belt is thrown on to another part of the drum which works in an opposite direction, and draws the travelling part of the mule in towards the stationary part. As it goes in, the spindle winds up the yarn which it has previously spun. The moment the two portions of the machine touch, the belt is thrown into gear upon the other part of the drum which causes it to be drawn out again, taking a fresh length from the spool, which length is again spun, and on the return of the machine wound up on to the spindle. In this we have described what is termed the self-acting mule, that is, a mule which keeps on perpetually working, coming out and going in of itself at set intervals unless stopped. The ordinary mule, however, draws out of itself, spins the yarn, and then stops until the workman pushes it in, when coming into contact with the stationary portion a lever is moved, the machine is again set in motion, is drawn out, and the yarn spun, when it stops until again pushed in. This stoppage was supposed to give time for joining any of the yarns which might have broken in the course of twisting. This is found to be unnecessary where ordinary activity is used by the spinner and girls employed, and damages are repaired as the two parts of the machine come together. If the breakages become too many to allow of this being done, the machinery is stopped whilst the broken ends are being joined, or when the "Cop," which is the filling of the yarn on the spindle, is complete. In that case the spindle is removed.

There are two of these self-acting mules in the factory, each working 400 spindles; and there are also four of the ordinary mules each working 300 spindles. The ordinary hours of working these are from six in the morning till six at night, but when there is a press of work, or when the mules are behind the work of the other machinery, the hours are prolonged to 9 o'clock, the work people being paid overtime.

Before turning to the next process, there are one or two machines that require to be noticed. The first of these is the winding machine, by which the yarn is wound off from the cop, or from the hank, on to bobbins of a size to fit into the shuttle. The machine works 30 bobbins, and the whole is so beautifully arranged that so soon as any one bobbin is filled with yarn, that particular bobbin stops without breaking the thread, and remains so until removed. The upper end of the bobbin works in a kind of shield, and as it fills with yarn it is gradually forced more and more out of the shield, until, when quite full, it is pushed completely out, and thus throws out of gear a diminutive band with one of which each separate bobbin is worked. When winding from the cop, the cop or pirn is merely placed on a pin set in a frame, as the yarn is drawn off; and when working from the hank the hank is placed on a swift, which holds it out straight, and to prevent entanglement as the end of the hank is approached and the yarn gets consequently loose upon the swift, a simple gear with a weight at the end presses down the lower part of the swift, and so keeps the yarn at the proper tension.

The next machine in use for preparing the yarn for the weaving is a twisting frame, with 100 spindles. In some of the many patterns which are now adopted for tweeds it is necessary to work with parti-coloured yarn. To produce this, threads of two or three colours are twisted up together, thus producing a great variety of new effects. This work is done by the twisting frame, which is made for working one thread from three bobbins; thus making a tri-coloured yarn, or a three-ply thread. The machinery is very simple, although, from the multitude of revolving spindles, and twisting threads, it has a most complex look to the uninitiated. A third machine is used for winding the yarn into hanks for the dyers, in those cases where it is preferred to dye the yarn rather than the wool.

The yarn being all ready for the weaver, the first process is that of warping, that is, arranging and measuring off the yarn which is to serve for the warps, or foundation of the cloth, which is fixed into the bed of the loom. The pattern of the cloth is first designed, and the warper takes the threads of the different colours, each in its turn, holding them steadily and in such a way as not to get intermixed, and winds them off upon the warping frame. This is a strong wooden frame standing perpendicularly, into which is set, horizontally, a number of stout stakes or pegs, so that when the yarn is wound off from side to side, from one to the other of the whole of these pegs, it is of the length required for making the piece of cloth. But only a certain number of yarns can be worked by the warper without danger of intermingling, so that this process of winding off on to the pegs has to be repeated again and again, until sufficient yarn is wound off to make the required width of stuff. At Ebsworth's factory, three hands are kept constantly employed in warping, in order to keep pace with the looms for which the warps are required.

The weaving is done in a detached building by means of hand looms of the old pattern, and as the working of these must be known to most of our readers, it will be sufficient for us to say that the weaver first sizes the warp which has been measured out to him, in order to give it consistency to resist the friction to which it is subjected in the process of weaving, and then fixes it into his beam, arranging his treadles in such a way as to allow the thread from the shuttle to pass through on the race, where the pattern requires it to be seen. There are twenty-eight hand looms altogether, twenty six being fitted up in the building we have alluded to, and two being fixed in the factory. These two last are upon an improved principle, and are able by means of a simple contrivance at the top to work as many as twenty treadles, if necessary, and consequently to give a great diversity of pattern. The ordinary hand looms usually work four. The above machine is known as a "witch," and is similar to a Jacquard loom, only on a limited scale.

When the piece of cloth is completed by the weaver, it is taken out of the loom and passed to the washhouse, where it is thoroughly scoured to remove the oil, size, &c., used in the process up to this point. It is then dried and handed to the burler, who goes very carefully over the whole surface, and removes knots and inequalities. This done, it is handed to the fuller, who works in a compartment of his own on the basement floor of the factory building. Here it is well charged with soap, and passed through the fulling mill. There are two of these mills, but Mr. Ebsworth conceives that the fulling is better done by the beaters of the milling stock, and is therefore about to erect additional fulling mills, worked by a tappit wheel. By the action of the fulling mill, the soap is well worked through the cloth, and mills it to its proper consistency. The cloth is taken from the fulling mill to be scouring mill, where the soap is soon scoured out. It is now "raised" whilst still damp; that is, the nap on the face or right side of the cloth is lifted by the "teasel." This is a large frame in which is set a number of those curious plants called teasles, the rigid acuminated bracts of which, being hooked at the point, catch upon the cloth and raise the nap in a way for which no substitute has yet been found even in this inventive age.

The cloth is now taken out to dry, being stretched upon the "tenter," a large frame to which it is attached by hooks. Here it is allowed to remain until perfectly dry, when it is carried to the cutting machine. This machine is one of those known as a perpetual cutter, being 72 inches wide on the blade, and consequently capable of taking in the widest broadcloth. The cutter is a cylinder about 4 inches in diameter, into the face of which is let a number of knives. Each knife is set spirally around the cylinder, so that as it rotates and the cloth is carried through, one part of each of the knives is constantly working upon it, the action being remarkably regular and uniform. By this all superfluous nap is taken off with unerring nicety, and the cloth is left beautifully smooth and even.

It is passed next through the brushing machine. This machine, consisting of two pairs of cylinders, faced with brushes, which act upon the cloth as it is drawn through at a slower rate than that at which the cylinders travel. In the passage of the cloth it comes into contact with steam, which is contained in a wooden box, with slides on the top so as to regulate the admission of the vapour to the width of the cloth passing through. The very smallest amount of vapour is admitted so as to give only just sufficient dampness to the fibre to enable the brushes to have greater effect; the tension is regulated by rollers in front, worked by set screws. After coming out of this machine it is divided, having been made in the first instance of a double width in order to fit the looms. As these are constructed of a width to take in broad cloth, it follows that there would be a great waste of time to make only the one width of tweed in this great width, especially as the shuttle has to pass from one end of the race to the other. The loom is therefore filled, and two widths of tweed are made at the one weaving. When divided it is measured off on a patent self-registering measuring machine. The cloth to be measured is made to pass over a roller, thus causing it to rotate. One complete rotation of the roller marks a yard, and as the roller turns, the index of a dial plate marks off, unerringly, the number of rotations made, leaving them recorded when the roller stops, without any necessity for counting. It is then folded, a piece of millboard being placed between each fold, and is subjected to heavy pressure in an hydraulic press for a greater or less time. When it comes out of the press it is ready for market.

The whole of the machinery is worked by a large beam engine, having a 22 inch cylinder and 30-inch stroke of piston; and there are two large steam-boilers, a third being about to be added, to supply steam for a new horizontal engine, with a 12-inches cylinder and 18 inches stroke of piston, which is to be erected for some of the proposed additions to the factory. It is due to the engineers of the establishment to say, that the engine and machinery were in the most perfect state of cleanliness.

The dye-house is situated a few yards to the south of the main building, from which it is detached, and here the wool or yarn, as the case may be, receives the necessary colour. Here again additions are being made so as to save labour. A portable engine is on the ground, ready to work the various dye vats, to keep the wool well stirred during the process of boiling. The steam from the boiler will also be used to boil in lieu of fires, under each vat.

The number of hands employed on the establishment is 84. Of this, 24 are women and girls, and 15 are boys, 28 are weavers, and the rest are engaged in various ways. The women receive from 18s. to 24s. per week. The girls are paid from 8s. to 10s. per week, for the day's work of 10 hours; when employed longer hours they are paid overtime. The boys get from 8s. to 12s, and the men from 30s. to 60s—the former being labourers, and the latter skilled workmen. The weavers work by the piece, earning in proportion to the work done by each. Their wages take a very wide range, running from 30s. to 50s. per week. These men work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., except when there is a pressure on the establishment to execute orders. Then they work on till 9, the factory finding lights.

The factory is turning out now about 3000 yards of tweed per week, but a few weeks back, when the demand on its production was very heavy, over 4000 yards were produced for several weeks in succession. The produce of these looms is all taken up by local mercantile firms to whose order it is supplied; but by them it is distributed throughout the whole of the Australian colonies. New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia all purchase it eagerly, and offer a market capable of taking a very much greater quantity than is at present supplied. South America is also a customer of some importance, our cloth being in great request there, and admirably adapted for that climate. To suit these several markets tweed specially adapted to the respective climates is made purposely for the different localities to which it is to be subsequently sent. Samples of the tweed manufactured at this establishment have been sent to the several Exhibitions of London and Paris, and on every occasion they have received honourable and special mention.

In addition to the tweed making machinery, Mr. Ebsworth has on the basement floor of the factory a very complete plant for ginning cotton. A very large quantity of this article of export passes through his hands to prepare for shipment. The gin more generally in use is the "Macarthy" gin, made by Pratt, Brothers, which takes the seeds out whole, without in any way breaking or injuring the fibre of the cotton. The seeds of some of the varieties of cotton contain a certain amount of oil. These are therefore saved, and are shipped to England, where they are purchased.

There is also one of the latest American patented machines for ginning cotton, being what is termed the Eagle Saw gin. A series of 35 saws set in a cylinder is made to act upon the cotton. These catch the seeds and break them up; but in doing this they also catch the cotton and break the fibre, thus to a certain extent deteriorating its value. Besides this, many of the lighter portions of the seeds broken up by the saws get entangled in the fibres, and are only to be removed by careful handpicking. The machine, though very highly spoken of in America, is only used where a pressure of business necessitates expedition, and a larger quantity than can be put through the Macarthy gin is required to be got through in a day.

Whilst alluding to Mr. Ebsworth's tweed factory, it may not be out of place to give some description of that gentleman's woolwashing establishment at Waterloo, where the wool is first prepared. The works are erected on a permanently running creek, which comes down from the Waterloo mills and reservoir, but is not more than four or five hundred yards from the Cook's River Road. The buildings comprise a range of sweating houses, the engine, machine, and wash houses, under one roof, a large store and packing room, the overseer's cottage, and two or three small houses for the men. The drying grounds have been laid down with turf, and now offer a finely grassed surface. All these are enclosed by a paling fence, to protect the drying wool from the wind.

As far as the fellmongering is concerned, there are three soaking pens, capable of containing 1450 skins. Here the skins lie soaking in water during a period ranging from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the weather. They are then taken out and put in heaps to drain, after which they are hung up in the sweating houses. These will contain 1450 skins, and are worked out from two to three times a week. When the weather is warm, the sweating, which is in fact incipient decomposition, goes on much more rapidly than in the cool season, and the skins are consequently worked quicker. When they are butchers' skins, fresh from the slaughterhouse, a great deal more trouble is taken with them, in order to save the pelts for tanning into basils. They are therefore very narrowly watched, so that the decomposition shall go no further than the surface. With dried or country skins, the pelts are usually worthless, whilst they have to be more decomposed in order to disengage the wool. From dried skins the wool has usually to be taken off by the knife at a beam; whilst from fresh skins it may be removed by hand. As it is taken off it is sorted into three qualities; the best from the upper surface of the back and from the neck to the tail, the second quality from the bellies, and the refuse from the shanks, &c. The wool being removed, is then treated in the same way as ordinary fleece wool.

In washing the wool there are several admirable contrivances for saving labour. The wool, after being carefully sorted, is first put into a vat to soak. The water in the vat is heated to a certain temperature, soap and soda being added to remove all impurities from the wool. There are two of these vats, and the water in them is heated in the first instance by steam, a pipe from the boiler supplying the steam; but in order to prevent delays, as well as to ensure the temperature required, a large iron tank is kept constantly full of hot water, always maintained at the boiling point by means of steam pipes from the boiler. From this tank, then, the vats are supplied, cold water being pumped into them as required by an ordinary lift-pump connected with the engine. Whilst the wool in one vat is being worked, that in the other is being soaked in preparation for working.

When the wool has been sufficiently long in the vat, it is taken out by degrees, and fed into the pressing or wringing machine. Here it is taken up by a travelling table, which leads it in between two rollers acting one upon the other with great force. By this pressure nearly all the water it has imbibed in the vat is squeezed out of

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it, bringing with it all the impurities with which the soap and soda have combined. As the wool falls from between the rollers, it is caught by a very swiftly revolving fan, which throws it out clear of the machine, at the same time somewhat opening the fibre. It falls now upon a floor just sufficiently above the men working the wash-boxes to allow them to gather it up handily as it is required to feed their boxes. When required for factory use, it again goes into a tank of hot water and soap or other alkali.

In these boxes the wool is finally washed with clear water by a system which, whilst it greatly saves labour, thoroughly cleans the wool. These boxes are about 3 feet by 2 feet and 3 feet deep. The water comes in from the bottom and goes out from the top at the side, whilst the wool is in process of washing, through orifices covered with perforated zinc to prevent the loss of the wool. It is emptied, of course, from the bottom by means of a sliding door, which, when let down, keeps the water in, and when raised allows it to escape. The water having been let off, the door is shut down, and the quantity of wool to be washed is placed in the box. The workman now opens the valve of the shoot or pipe by which the water comes into the box. This shoot forms a connection between the box and the reservoir of water from which the supply is drawn. It has an opening of 18 inches square to the reservoir, gradually narrowing down to one of 1½ inch by 5 inches as it enters the box. This difference of gauge between the two orifices of the shoot, together with the fact that the surface of the reservoir is some six feet above the point at which the water is delivered into the boxes, causes the stream to come into the box with great force. On the side opposite to that at which the water enters, an iron plate is fixed with a concave curve, so that the water, striking strongly against this, rushes up the side of the box, and from the continued current running in this one direction obtains a kind of rotatory motion, turning the wool over and over more completely than could be done by any pair of hands constantly working it. The box has a false bottom of perforated zinc, through which any heavy dirt falls, the lighter dirt, as it rises to the surface, together with the dirty water which is thrown upwards by the continual influx from below of the clean water, runs away through the perforated zinc openings at the side. There are eight of these boxes fitted up in the washing shed, and one man can attend to two boxes. In this way, one man can pass through five bales of wool a day, so that 20 bales a day can be washed. In fact, the process has been timed; and from the time the first parcel of wool left the soaking vat, till it was delivered from the second wringing machine, only 2½ minutes elapsed.

After it has been washed in cold water, the wool is passed through a second press or wringing machine, precisely the same as the one already described, by the fan of which it is thrown over on to a clean battened floor, perfectly clean and ready to be taken out to the drying ground.

When it is thoroughly dried, it is taken into the large store to be packed, and pressed by means of an hydraulic press in the usual manner. This work is done by the piece, the men packing at so much per bale, the stipulation being that 2¼ cwt. (within a pound or two) shall be contained in each bale. It is then branded, and is ready for sale or shipment.

A small portable engine, with a vertical boiler, and working up to about 10-horse power, works the pump and the wringing machines, and supplies the steam for the hot water.

The number of hands employed at this establishment, including carters, is twenty-five. There are only three boys, who receive 20s. per week; the remainder are paid from 30s. to 50s. per week, according to the nature of their occupation.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD FOR THE DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.

*(Abridged from the Goulburn Herald.)*

FIRST DAY.

The second meeting of the Synod for the diocese of Goulburn commenced on Thursday, 1st October, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Goulburn. On the previous day Divine service had been held at the Cathedral, when the Rev. W. Sowerby preached a visitation sermon, and the Bishop of Goulburn delivered his charge. The next morning the clergy and lay representatives attended service in the Cathedral and received the sacrament. The Synod was opened at 4 in the afternoon. There was a large attendance of the clergy. The Rev. W. H. Pownall was elected clerical secretary, vice the Rev. P. Lamb, who has left the colony. After an address from the President (the Bishop of Goulburn), the question of the endowment fund was opened. The Rev. R. Leigh proposed the adoption of the first clause, namely,—"That there be an endowment fund for the diocese, and that the standing committee be appointed to manage the said fund." Seconded by the Rev. J. Allan. Considerable discussion followed. The following amendment, moved by the Rev. Mr. Lillingston, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Harpur, was carried unanimously,—"1st, That this committee earnestly recommends the creation of endowments in each parish; that the management of such endowments be left in the hands of local trustees, with power to elect successors, in such parish, except in case it is otherwise wished by a majority of the contributors in such parish, when the management may be vested either in the hands of the Bishop or standing committee of the Synod. 2nd, That a general endowment fund be also established in this diocese under the management of the standing committee of the Synod."

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The Rev. T. Druitt moved,—"That a select committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Parliament of New South Wales, praying that the marriage law of this colony might be assimilated to that of the mother country, the said committee to consist of Messrs. Mate, Manning, Butler, and Rossi, and the Revs. Messrs. Druitt, Harpur, Sowerby, and Seaborn, jun." He referred to the marriages of minors that frequently take place against the consent of parents, and against which there is no proper safeguard, and thought there should be an amount of publicity and delay that would enable friends to prevent anything wrong. The Chancellor said that there were cases of gross perjury, which rendered the performance of the ceremony very unpleasant to clergymen. The difficulty in getting the Legislature to alter the law lay with their Presbyterian brethren; if they could be induced to agree to accept the law of England the task would be much easier. He seconded the motion, which was carried. It was also moved and carried,—"That there be a general endowment fund for the several parishes of the diocese, the same to be under the management of the standing committee of the Synod." "That the standing committee be instructed to require the clergy and churchwardens to secure the appropriation of Church reserves in each township and their conveyance in trust for Church purposes, and also that special efforts be made to obtain larger glebes in all practicable cases by purchase or otherwise; and in particular that persons having a pecuniary or landed interest in any parish be encouraged and requested to give endowments in land or money for the purchase of land to be held in perpetuity as glebe for the clergyman in charge." "That the Church Society be the recognised organ of the Synod for all purposes for which the Church Society has been constituted." Certain alterations in the rules were proposed and discussed.

Mr. Belcher brought up the financial statement, showing a balance to the credit of the Synod of £25 15s. 8d., the amount received being £55 15s. 8d. and disbursed £30.

The Rev. R. Leigh moved the introduction of a tribunal ordinance similar to that adopted in the diocese of Sydney, which was seconded by Mr. Rossi. The Rev. Mr. Harpur opposed the ordinance. He believed the tribunal ordinance of the Sydney diocese to be illegal, and that any person acting as a trier would be guilty of a misdemeanor. The bishop was competent to judge his clergy; but laymen were not; and there were the gravest objections to clergymen sitting as jurors on their brother clergymen.—The Rev. E. B. Proctor moved as an amendment, "that the diocese unite with the Newcastle in referring the matter to the provincial synod for consideration only."—The Revs. T. Druitt, Lillingston, and Allan, objected to the proposed tribunal.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. W. G. O'Neill asked "whether there is any rule or law of the Church to prohibit vestry meetings being held in the body of the church when the vestry is found too small to accommodate the number present." The Chancellor read a written answer, setting forth that he was not quite sure whether there was legally a vestry in the colony. He apprehended that the vestry was not consecrated, and that therefore brawling could not be punished as if it took place in the church. He was of opinion that such meetings could not be held in the church without the consent of the incumbent and trustees. Mr. O'Neill asked—1st. Is the incumbent of a parish required to obtain leave before absenting himself from his district for any length of time, thereby causing his church to be closed on the Sabbath? 2nd. Is such incumbent required to provide a substitute in his absence? 3rd. Are lay members of the Church prohibited from conducting Divine service in consecrated buildings in the absence of the incumbent or other clergyman? The Chancellor said that the incumbent could not absent himself without the Bishop's permission. It must be an arrangement between the Bishop and himself to provide a substitute. No one except in holy orders could perform Divine service.

Mr. O'Neill then moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of explaining his reasons for asking the above questions.

Some notices of motion and questions having been given,

The Chancellor (Mr. Charles Campbell) proceeded to resume the debate on the motion for adopting the report of the standing committee recommending the enactment of a tribunal ordinance for the trial of offences similar to that adopted in the diocese of Sydney. He was afraid that the severe headache from which he was suffering would not allow him to do the subject the justice he wished. In the absence of legal advice the standing committee had probably taken the best course open to them in bringing up the report they did; for how could they imagine that the synod of Sydney with its several legal members would pass an act altogether *ultra vires*? He would now give his reasons for deeming this so-called ordinance altogether void of legality. Some time since an anxious desire was expressed that an Act of Parliament should be passed giving to our synods the stamp of legality. True, a minority, headed by the Bishop of Newcastle, was opposed to an Act going any further than to enable us to manage our property. But the majority thought otherwise; and the constitutions were prepared in the hope that an Act would be passed that would meet their views. His opinion was valuable only as it was the opinion of a barrister, and he might add was the same as that of Mr. Darley given in the Sydney Synod. The Act of the Legislature only enabled them to manage their property, and went not one iota beyond this. It might be asked, why should this Act have been passed at all when they had the Church Temporalities Act? It might be said that this Act apparently gave legality to their meetings; and perhaps it really had conduced to the good order of their assemblies. But when they came to deal with the punishment of offences they must look to the language of the Act itself. [The learned Chancellor then read the passage in the Constitutions providing for the establishment of the tribunal.] In one not a lawyer, and even in a lawyer who did not carefully consider the matter, it might be excused if finding the Constitutions printed with the Act he thought they were legalised by it. But when they looked to the Act itself they would see that its operation was confined, and that they had power to do no more than deal with the Church property. The words of the Act were 'for all purposes connected with or in any way relating to the property of the said Church be binding upon the members of the said Church." He therefore as a lawyer said that this was all that the Act in any way authorised. It might be said that the Chancellor of the Sydney diocese had exercised a more wise reticence than he had done by passing this over; but he could only say that the principles he had imbibed with his mother's milk were such as made him say, in the words of Homer—

Who thinks one thing, and can another tell,
My soul abhors him as the gates of hell.

It may be said that the very absence of legality enabled us to make our provincial synod more useful than if its proceedings had been strictly construed; and in spite of the deficiencies of the Act he believed that we shall be able to carry on our work perhaps better on this very account. And the very absence of power to act or legislate as a separate Church may keep us more closely to the Church of England—the church of apostolic times—a Church of which we can say we have a primate whose predecessors were acknowledged as primates even before the see of Canterbury was known—and the purity of whose doctrines is free from the errors of Popery, and which could yet claim apostolic succession. He could not sit down satisfied with merely expressing an opinion that this ordinance is not valid. Even if it were he thought there are very grave objections to its adoption here. One diocese in this sparsely populated country should not act apart from the other dioceses. When the diocese of Sydney first applied to the Legislature for an Act it was not granted; but so soon as the three dioceses applied the Legislature granted the request so far as they thought it expedient to do so in a country unhappily without a State Church. Yet no sooner had the Sydney diocese obtained this Act than they cast over those through whose assistance they had succeeded. Thus when it was proposed and carried that in the provincial synod the voting should be by dioceses, not by mere numbers, the Dean of Sydney said that if he had thought that would have been carried he would not have attended. In Sydney they wished to manage things as if they alone were the Church and as if those from the interior were not equal to the giving of an opinion on any matter of importance. If they here had the power to adopt this ordinance he should still object on the ground that it would be injudicious and would be doing all in their power to sever the dioceses. Another very strong ground for his opposition to this proposed ordinance was that if he remembered aright it had been strongly recommended for adoption because it was said it conformed as closely as possible to the language of the Church Discipline Act passed in England in 1840. Now he conceived they could do no wiser thing than adopt almost word for word this English Act; for not only was it such as approved itself to his understanding, but as they called themselves members of the Church of England and not of the Church of Botany Bay—he begged pardon, of the Church of New South Wales—so they ought to adhere most closely to the law of the Church in England. He could not pass over an objection that lay on the very face of the proposed ordinance—to the title itself, "An Ordinance for Constituting a Tribunal." They called that a tribunal which was not a tribunal. Could anyone call that body a tribunal which had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses nor to administer an oath? There were no less than seven points of importance in which this Sydney ordinance differed from the English Act which it was said so closely to resemble. He would not now weary them by dwelling on them all; but the first point was the way in which the tribunal was to be formed and the use of the word "tryers." This word was not to be found in the English Act; and he could remember it only in an old Scottish law relating to the punishment of witches. Under their Church Temporalities Act—and if ever they asked the Legislature to repeal that Act they would be worthy of Bedlam—under this Act it was provided, and he believed it had been decided by the Supreme Court that the Bishop of the diocese had power to try a clergyman, and if he found that the clergyman had transgressed the law of the Church, so that if in England he could be punished by an Ecclesiastical Court, then the Bishop could punish him; and, as the Bishop must proceed according to the law of England, this was the clergyman's greatest safeguard, for no man holding the office of Bishop would risk the enormous expense he would incur by proceeding to pass such a judgment as would not be passed by an ecclesiastical court at home. Under the proposed ordinance there was to be a panel composed of six clergymen and six laymen. Now he did not wish to say anything against the order to which he himself belonged; and, in fact, not only did he believe there would be no feeling of hostility on the part of the laymen to the clergymen, but he thought that they would be inclined to be very indulgent—to be "to their faults a little blind, and to their virtues very kind." But he believed that even an educated layman, even if he had the capacity, would not have the patience to investigate a charge of heresy or false doctrine. The English Act authorised the Bishop to issue a commission to inquire into charges against a clergyman, but only in cases where there existed scandal or evil report—in fact in just such cases as were provided for by an old Act of Henry VII., which the present English Act superseded. But that Act had no reference whatever to cases of heresy or false doctrine, which yet by the proposed ordinance were to be determined by the tryers. Then in the English Act the Bishop could suspend a clergyman only in cases where there was gross scandal, while there was no such limitation in the Sydney Act. In the 8th clause it is said that the Bishop may proceed to pass judgment "accordingly." He did not know what that meant. The English Act said that the Bishop might pass sentence not exceeding that which would be pronounced by due course of law. Why was not this limitation introduced into the Sydney Act? Perhaps the word "accordingly" might mean this; but he was unable to say that it did or did not. The English Act gave the bishop three assessors—not mere laymen who were unaccustomed to sift evidence and who quite possibly had never paid any attention to Church matters; but one an advocate of some standing at the bar, and another a dean or archdeacon. The Act did not say what the third should be. The presence of a clergyman of high position in the Church and of a barrister accustomed to sift evidence would be a safeguard and an advantage which could never be gained from tryers whose habits and pursuits did not fit them either to understand ecclesiastical cases, or to sift and deal with the evidence, perhaps the perjured or irrelevant evidence, of witnesses. If, therefore, they were to pass an ordinance at all, he would advise them to follow as nearly as possible the English Act; and he ended by hoping that none of them would ever be disposed to pass an Act so contrary to the law of England and to the dictates of common sense as the proposed ordinance.

Mr. Betts moved the previous question.

Seconded by the Rev. W. Sowerby.

The previous question was put, and determined almost unanimously in the negative. Consequently, the consideration of the proposed ordinance was not entered on.

The Rev. T. Druitt moved,—"That the letter of the Bishops assembled at the Lambeth Conference addressed to all the faithful be read to this Synod and entered on the minutes." He called attention to the address of the letter to members of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic, from which some had supposed the letter was not addressed to the Church of England. He complained of the loose manner in which the word "catholic" was used, even by clergymen themselves, who ought to know better. He declared that he had been born of catholic parents, baptized as a catholic, brought up as a catholic, and was now a priest of the Catholic Church. He had no sympathy with what he must call the blasphemous and idolatrous Church of Rome. He contended that that Church had never administered a valid sacrament; but had taught false doctrines to her people. He proceeded to speak of the Lambeth conference as the commencement of a good and most important work. Every one who read the letter would see its value.

The Rev. Mr. Harpur seconded the motion for the purpose of expressing his regret that controversial matter should have been introduced; for that Church to which Mr. Druitt referred was really a branch of the Catholic Church. He hoped such language would not go forth in the public papers.

The Rev. Mr. Lillingston was glad that there was one person with the boldness and honesty to speak out as Mr. Druitt had spoken in these times of cowardice.

The Rev. Mr. Pownall said that the language used by Mr. Druitt was not a whit stronger than would be found in the letter of the Bishops themselves.

The Rev. Mr. Druitt disclaimed all idea of saying anything that could be offensive to anyone.

The motion was then put and carried, and the letter of the Bishops assembled at the Lambeth conference was read by the Chancellor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The Rev. S. S. Harpur moved,—"That this Synod considers it expedient and desirable that the provisions of the 2nd section of the 23 and 24 Vict., ch. 32, be enacted and brought into operation in this colony, and that therefore an humble address be presented to the Legislative Assembly praying that such section may be enacted in this colony." Seconded by Mr. Druitt.

The Chancellor moved an amendment,—"That all the words after the second 'that' in the motion be omitted, and that the following be substituted:—'An humble address be presented to the Legislative Assembly and Council praying that the law in this colony for the protection of ministers of religion from insult or disturbance may be amended.'"

The Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston seconded the amendment.

The Rev. S. S. Harpur agreed, after an explanation from the Chancellor, to withdraw his motion if the following words were added:—"And that Messrs. Mate and Betts and the Rev. Messrs. Sowerby, Harpur, and the mover (the Chancellor) be a committee to prepare the address." The amendment with the addition was carried unanimously.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

The Synod met at 10.30, but as the public were excluded till its re-assembling at 3 p.m. we cannot report any of the proceedings, which were understood to be chiefly in connection with the report of the select committee, as mentioned in the report of the previous day's proceedings.

The President took the chair at 3 p.m., when the following questions were put by the Rev. R. T. Earl:—1st. Can churchwardens be legally appointed in parishes where there is no church building? Answer: I am not sure that I understand the question; for how can churchwardens be elected at all if there be no church, chapel, or church building of stone, brick, or wood to take care of? 2nd. Is it competent to appoint churchwardens in parishes where there are no pew-renters? Answer: As the churchwardens under our Church Temporalities Act must be pew-holders, of course where there are no pew holders no churchwarden can be legally elected. I should advise every incumbent to have a few sittings let even at a nominal rent, in order to prevent litigation; but I will not say that in a court of law a pewholder would not be recognised as such because he did not pay rent. 3. In parishes containing several churches, at each of which it is impossible for the clergyman to preside on Easter Tuesday, may the election of chuchwardens proceed in his absence? if not, what course may be adopted? Answer: In parochial districts where there are several churches, at each of which it is impossible that the clergyman licensed to the charge of such district can be present to preside on Easter Tuesday, I should suggest that the trustees and the pewholders or renters of sittings should meet on Easter Tuesday (one of the parishioners presiding) and elect a trustees' warden and a parishioners' warden. The licensed clergyman can by letter, to be opened by the chairman, nominate his warden. I admit this will involve a slight irregularity under the 9th clause of the Act. It is, however, the least possible under the circumstances of the case.

The Chancellor moved, and the Rev. T. Druitt seconded,—"That the President be requested to convey to the Right Rev. the Metropolitan the earnest desire of this Synod that the first Provincial Synod be convened and holden at the time of the approaching consecration of the Cathedral of Sydney," which was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Soares moved,—"That a select committee be appointed with instructions to draw up a memorial to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, representing the missionary character of the diocese, and soliciting from these societies a large increase of assistance towards providing the stipends of clergymen in the more remote parts of the diocese, and specially towards providing a stipend for a missionary organising clergyman; and that such committee consist of Messrs. the Chancellor, Mate, Rossi, Boucher, and Maddrell, and the Revs. Ware, Soares, Sowerby, Druitt, Pownall, and Lillingston." The Chancellor seconded the motion, which was carried.

SIXTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

The President took his seat at 10 a.m.

Mr Rossi said he must ask permission of the Synod to pursue an unusual course; but he thought that subsequent events would bear out his assertion that no member would regret granting his request. He wished to move that the Synod do now adjourn for half an hour.

The Rev. Mr. Druitt seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

It being now considered that the meeting was an ordinary public meeting,

Mr. Mate went on to the platform, and, addressing the Bishop, said: My Lord, the members of the Synod desire to show their estimate of the zeal of yourself and Mrs. Thomas, and to add an earnest prayer that your lives may long be spared to carry on the good work that you have so nobly commenced. They also desire that you should receive some mark of the faithfulness of your Synod; and therefore beg the acceptance by yourself and Mrs. Thomas of a carriage and pair of horses, which are now awaiting you. The Bishop made the following reply: My dear friends, you have completely taken me by surprise, so much so that I can scarce trust myself to speak. I am indeed most thankful for this expression of your affectionate kindness to us. I am glad to see such unanimity in the diocese; and trust our lives may be spared to work for years to come in spreading the Gospel among those scattered in the far interior. Your kind present will enable us to travel with more comfort, and to visit you in your homes and districts. We are much and deeply indebted to you; but I am quite unable to give utterance to my feelings. I am glad you have joined Mrs. Thomas with me, as for twenty-five years we have never been separated. The Bishop and Mrs. Thomas were then escorted to the door of the institute where the carriage was awaiting them, and having been handed in, were driven away for a short distance.

The House having resumed,

The Rev. T. Druitt moved,—"Than an ordinance founded on the endowment fund resolutions be framed and brought up this day." The Rev. S. S. Harpur moved the following amendment,—"That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the churchwardens of each parish, with a request that they will communicate with the secretary of the standing committee, stating whether the resolutions are acceptable as the basis of an ordinance to be passed by this Synod."

The amendment of the Rev. S. S. Harpur was then carried unanimously.

Various motions of thanks were carried.

Mr. J. Boucher moved, and the Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert seconded,—"That the thanks of the Synod be given to the Bishop for the kind and dignified manner in which he had presided over the proceedings." Carried unanimously.

The Bishop made a suitable reply, complimenting the members on their unanimity, and thanking them for their hearty co-operation. He felt thankful for the success which had attended their labours, and for the important measures they had carried out. He was rejoiced at the expression of opinions given with fervour and eloquence, and he thought the synod would be useful in the diocese. He felt glad that the resolutions connected with the Endowment Fund had passed unanimously. He then proceeded to review the work done during the session, which he considered neither small nor unimportant. The Bishop concluded by referring to the labours of the learned Chancellor, who always evinced untiring zeal in the performance of his duties, and offered him his cordial thanks.

The Rev. W. Sowerby moved,—"That the thanks of the Synod be given to the learned Chancellor for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of his office." The Rev. S. S. Harpur seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings were closed with prayer, and the Synod adjourned at 1 p.m. *sine die*.

## NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

A correspondent sends us a few remarks on the Colonial Society, the elections, and Ireland, that will be found interesting.

I must report the formation of a Colonial Society in London; it is designed to occupy, as regards the colonies, the position filled by the Royal Society here, with regard to science, and the Geographical Society as regards exploration and discovery. A museum will be formed, where the natural products and resources of the colonies will be exhibited, and meetings will be held periodically in the winter season. Viscount Bury, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Marsh, Sir C. Nicholson, Sir Drummond Wolfe, and the Duke of Newcastle are the principal movers, and from what I can learn the project is favourably regarded by our merchants and scientific men.

Another reference to Australian meat will be acceptable. The London papers, and notably the *Daily News*, now a leading journal of the cheap class, are high in their praises of the "characteristic energy" of our Australian brethren, who, disheartened by no previous failure, are bent upon opening up a market for beef and mutton, so high in price here, and yet so enormously abundant in your regions. Already the import has largely developed. Last year we received 6000 tons, valued at £211,000, of salt beef from the United States and Canada alone, and it is admitted that your beef is superior to the American. This fact, having been generally known, we are eagerly looking out for Mr. Mort's ship, and if it should arrive in the midst of the intense heat of this summer the rapid consumption of its frozen cargo is a safe calculation. Already we have Victoria meat by the Panama route, and of excellent quality, and, so far as I can judge, its nourishing qualities and taste are not affected by the transit.

On the 15th of next November the Prince of Wales will open the new meat market in Smithfield, and I hope he will see there long rows of sheep tied up in rolls, and looking when cut quite as tempting as our fine hams, and much more so than our favourite dirty Hambro' hung beef, which is retailed in our shops at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Our people want more meat; life is hard, fast, and exhausting; and the deterioration of health and strength among the labouring classes is mainly attributable to too little nutritive aliment and too much alcoholic drink.

It seems now to be generally understood that our new Parliament will be assembled in November next. The Government does not desire it, and the Opposition is not hearty in favour of so speedy an election, but public opinion has pressed the question so closely that the expiring Parliament cannot well evade it, and so by the end of July members will cease to be until recalled to public service by the suffrages of the enlarged constituencies. I am inclined to believe that the registration will be so defective, and the claims of the "lodger" class so few, that the addition to the voters through the country will be comparatively small, and that the return to Parliament will be of a class of men not much differing from the present House. We shall have more mercantile men and fewer sons of peers—more men of the people and fewer professional men—and the balance almost certainly will be in favour of the Liberal party. On the other hand, it is alleged that the Lords having rejected Mr. Gladstone's bill, the clergy will be urged vigorously to influence the elections in favour of Conservative candidates; and by the skilful use of the "No Popery" cry it is certain that they will to some extent succeed; in which case Mr. Gladstone's majority would be diminished—but even then Mr. Disraeli can hardly retain office. We shall see.

Public feeling was never more excited than upon this Irish Church question. A meeting at the Guild Hall could not be held, the hired mob being resolved not to allow a petition in favour of disendowment to pass, would not allow any proceedings at all, and the writ for a new election for Bristol is stayed because the magistrates are alarmed at the excitement caused upon this question.

I am now writing in the North of Ireland, having come hither upon a tour of inspection and observation. I am bound to say that everywhere the expectation of the country is highly raised at the prospect of better times, and those whose interests are not involved in the sacrifice, are prepared to believe that religious equality in this land will bring many blessings in its train. It is quite clear that the question of the land tenure would be adjusted. This would promote residence on the part of the landlords and accession of capital and manufacturers. The people would find better employment, more certain wages, emigration would cease, and religious strife would abate to an extent equal at least to the tolerance and respect conceded in England to people of various religious faiths. Already Ireland has the advantage of owning a population better educated than the same rural class in Old England. The Presbyterians are so strong that they could reverse the whole representation of the North of Ireland, and the education of the people through two generations has been very much in their hands. It is believed that, having lost the *Regium Donum*, they will break through the tacit compromise with the Church not to oppose her political interests, and hence we may expect that one of the results of this Reform Bill will be the accession of many godly and earnest covenanters in place of high conservative Churchmen returned by the votes of Presbyterian liberals.

Whilst half our nation are crying, "Thank God, we have a House of Lords," the other half is revolving the question, What good is the Chamber of Peers, and how shall we reform it so as to render it more popular. The recent vote in opposition to the emphatic decisions of the House of Commons was not a surprise; every one, in fact, supposed that it would be larger; but it is one of those awkward *contretemps* which leads on to popular action. The cry now is, "Do the people govern, or are they governed?" and it is not unlikely that at the coming election any active interference of the lords of the land will be resented to an unusual degree. Much has been said of late of "life peerages" given for distinguished services; and the old question is revived with considerable bitterness," What do we want with spiritual peers in the persons of bishops whose sphere is in their own dioceses?"

Be sure no sudden changes will take place, but great changes are sure to follow each other—no revolution, but reconstruction and vast reforms; and Gladstone is the man who, above all others, seems marked out for the wondrous age in which we live as the commander and leader of the people.

## A WORKING DAY AT WIMBLEDON.

By PETER 'POSSUM.

[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS JOURNAL.]

Last year I gave a little sketch of Wimbledon as it appeared during the Belgic invasion; but that was a butterfly day on the Common. Perhaps a sketch of an ordinary bee day in this great annual Volunteer encampment may be acceptable as a supplement. *Imprimis*, however, let me say, that a man must have a dash of the salamander in his blood to go to Wimbledon just now, merely to look about him. Not for seventy years, at any rate, say some of the weather-wise—never before, say others—has there been such a scorching summer as that which now blazes over England. For months we have had no rain to speak of. The moors have been on fire for miles—and, perhaps, are not out yet—and sportsmen look forward dolefully to a beggarly remnant of ready roasted grouse. Cattle have had to be driven miles for water, or else the water has had to be brought miles to them. It is a bad time to wean babies; you must order extra milk for them a week beforehand, and, after all, the dairyman pours it out grumblingly, saying that it is as much as they can do to supply the demands of their regular customers. Store sheep have sold for a song, because there was no feed to fatten them. On heavy clay lands wheat has almost attained the size of maize, but light soils are very much like dusty turnpike roads; deep, dry cracks split once succulent meadows; the hay-crop was a half one; peas have been parched in the pod; "roots," generally speaking, are "nowhere." Whilst I write, July has still nearly a fortnight to run; but already I have seen empty harvest fields, grass land as yellow as stubble, and apples blushing into ripeness. Never-where and nowhere do I remember having seen such a swarm of butterflies before. Whilst walking to church, last Sunday morning, along Hornsey-lane, I was perfectly dazzled and made dizzy by the cloud of sulphur-wings and peacocks, waltzing and quadrilling in the glowing air, and covering the dusty blackberry hedges with fluttering, downy blossom, through which I had to pass. The alabaster bells of the white wild convolvulus were quite lost in the throng of ever-moving wings. At the foot of the gracefully undulating, wooded hill, littered with prematurely rusty-red and yellow leaves, stretched, for miles on either hand, the great many-chimneyed, many-steepled congeries of buildings that we call London: the dome of St. Paul's looming black through the hot, grey haze that hung over that vast city. It was awful to think of large families cooped in single rooms in stifling city courts; but of all the hot places in England just now, Wimbledon Common, according to all accounts, is the hottest. Old Indians encamped there, who have just returned from the Abyssinian campaign, growl that they have merely been acclimatised to *Indian* heat, and that only at Annesley Bay and in H—ll can the temperature of the Surrey heath be equalled.

However, I luxuriate in caloric, and in the second hottest day of the season (as yet) I found my way to Wimbledon. The London and South-Western pays, I believe, good dividends; but it would seem to secure them by supplying the public with a service so slow, and a rolling-stock so shabby, that any other railway would be ashamed of them. A ride on the South-Western is not, therefore, *per se*, any great treat. A glimpse of the grounds and the venerable buildings of the archiepiscopal palace may counterbalance the malodours of the Lambeth potteries, but there is no similar set-off against the stinks of the Vauxhall candle works. However, that dismal region is passed at last, even on the South-Western. In the distance rise the wooded Surrey hills. In the flat country, nearer hand, corn is being carted, and naked little boys are chasing one another along the banks, and splashing in the waters of tiny streams that creep past pollard willows in sluggish, sinking flux. Every now and then in the cuttings a great, black, sprawling patch of charred grass-roots tells of the damage which an engine-spark has done. At Wimbledon a rush is made on the flys, cabs, basket-chaises, vehicles of all kinds—driven by men with white cards in their hats—which have been extemporised into a station "stand" to meet the annual emergency. Slowly they crawl up tree-shaded Wimbledon Hill, with pretty houses in their pleasant grounds on both sides. An omnibus that is attempting the same ascent is so heavily-laden that it begins to run down again, dragging its sweating, panting horses backwards. Passengers tumble from the roof, and explode from the inside; the wheels at last are scotched with stones; and those who paid to ride remain to push. Some of them, that is, a considerable balance leaving the vehicle, that has ceased to be a vehent, to its fate in clamorous disgust. Wimbledon proper would seem sound asleep, were it not for its banner-decked public-houses, whose bars are thronged with thirsty souls who drink as insatiably as Baron Munchausen's horse

And so, out of the narrow little hot streets, in which there is not a breath of air, on to the broad Common, still hotter, although the breeze blows freely over it—the wind being something like one of your hot winds. A long range of dusty park wall; noble old trees; houses, old and new, and for the most part picturesque—these are the immediate surroundings of the Common—its camp portion marked off by far-stretching reaches of cream-coloured hoarding, through whose chinks non-pecunious or penurious sight-seers are taking gratis peeps. In the distance bask dark groves and yellow slopes of sun-dried grass, and in a still farther distance shimmers a blue and white sea of heat-haze. The policeman who guards the foot passengers' entrance to the camp is nodding under an umbrella on a wire chair; the money taker, who receives your shilling, has his cravat off, his waistcoat and shirt collar unbuttoned, and looks generally very much as if you had interrupted him when just on the point of undressing for a bath. Dried up is the once abundant heather—no magnificent clumps of purple blossoms, but only here and there a tiny sprig, scarcely discoverable without a microscope. The stunted, arid grass is as yellow and slippery as a pavement of brass; where once were pools, gape cracked chasms now, bristled with withering rushes; but there is still enough fern and furze, and oak brushwood to relieve the bareness of the Common's plain and clothe the folded slopes of its pretty glen. To your left as you enter, rise the white scantily flagged business-looking tents of the greater body of the regulars who are in camp to compete for special prizes; they look, as they gleam in the sunlight, like the tops of sugar loaves peeping from their dark papers. To the right, a tramway curves round to the far gayer canvas town of the Volunteers, in whose midst the marking Guards and generally superintending Royal Engineers are also quartered. Two little trains, freighted with very miscellaneous passengers, are constantly rumbling to and fro upon the single line; crossing one another by means of a looped siding. The carriages are very much like double garden seats on wheels; the engines are military train horses, whose riders, in uniform, and with pistols in their holsters, seem to think it somewhat *infra dig.* to have to trot and canter with living lumber at their heels. The display of bunting in the Volunteers' camp is almost blinding—red ensigns, white ensigns, blue ensigns, Union Jacks, Scottish lions, stars and stripes, spread eagles, crowns, crosses—tri-colors French, Belgian, and Italian—the rainbow cut up into square flags crossed vertically, horizontally, and diagonally—flags like fluttering Fives of Clubs, oriental bannerets, and lanky pendants, stream from lofty poles; and a little regimental flag flaunts above each tent in the case of the "swell corps." Arranged in alphabetically-distinguished lanes, or grouped together within wire fences and iron railings, tents, tents, seemingly countless, whiten the brown ground. The tenants' names are emblazoned on little boards stuck into the ground like tree-labels in botanic gardens. A few of the tents are of the cart tilt order, but the vast majority are cosy, and some downright luxurious. All are knowingly trenched (in readiness for the rain that will not fall), but these are boarded, carpeted, supplied with baths and lounging chairs, hung with Chinese lanterns, decorated within with pictures and bouquets, and without with blazing parterres and little groves of dwarf evergreens. The mess-tent of the London Scottish is adorned with a long line of stags' antlers. In some of the tents the men are sleeping, in others writing, in others, again, regaling fair friends on cold chicken, lobster salad, ice creams, claret, and champagne. A great deal of eating and drinking seems to go on in the camp. Whatever a tent may lack, it is sure to boast a glittering array of wine-glasses, tumblers, and tankards. Huge brewers' drays block up the narrow lanes. Outside one of the "swell messes" the black "dead men" lie blazing in hundreds; and here, where "Ashpit" stares above the brackens, stand barrels crammed with fat and bones. It is as well to keep away from the wooden kitchens on a hot day—so potent are their stoves and odour. In the great Refreshment rooms (blue striped with white, and placarded with fancy-cooling announcements of the "Ices" on sale within), corks fire an uninterrupted *fusillade*, and there is a continuous clink of plate, glass, fork, and spoon. "Sherbet! lemonade! anybody have a cooler?" shout itinerant vendors; whilst others lug about great baskets full of apples and pears, nectarines and apricots, pine-apples and bananas. (The last, imported from Madeira, are now commonly hawked in London streets.) Complete in all its appointments is the Wimbledon Canvas Town. It has a post-office, a money order office, a telegraph office, a police office, &c., all in blue and white. It has a town-clock. One of the avenues is devoted to the booths of tradesmen who sell papers, telescopes, rifles, cartridges, sun-hats—almost everything, indeed, that a Volunteer can want, and some things (sewing machines, *e.g.*) which—save as affording opportunities for flirting with the girls in charge—are scarcely in his line. In the Exhibition Tent the Elcho Shield, the international trophy, and all kinds of things, given or choosable as prizes, are on show. In the Great Round Tent, the band of the Victoria Rifles (the oldest volunteer regiment in existence, barring the Honourable and historical, Artillery Company) pour out sweet harmony, and when they tire, long-tailed Ethiopian serenaders proceed to roll their eyes and strum their banjoes. In the enclosed space in front of the white cottage, with its pretty, flower-decked marquee, and the bronzed, battered old windmill, mounted on its modern masonry, like a thin veteran with his granddaughter's crinoline on, the band of the St. George's Rifles rivals the Victorian music. A quaintly motley population inhabits and visits the town. Here comes a four-in-hand, driven by a young swell, with a pink bonnet, a boldly beautiful face, and a cloak of gossamery muslin on the near side of the box. Next through the throng of Cockney visitors—the men sporting sunshades as commonly as the women—lumbers a watercart, a milk-cart, a coalcart, a baker's cart, or a great brake placarded with a very small advertisement of the *London Scotsman*. Commissionaires and Shoeblack Brigade boys, laden with rifles, telescopes, and camp stools, toil after swell marksmen, who are escorting fair friends come to witness their prowess. Here are two fat old ladies in a wicker tub, drawn by a donkey, and canopied with brown holland. There, a beautiful young lady, with a delicate parasol springing, like a great flower, from her whip handle, is curbing two prancing grey ponies with milk white reins. On another grey pony, seated lady-fashion on a padded side-saddle, and shading his fat face with a white silk parasol, a funny little French Count ambles through the fern to his shooting-place, with his rifle-bearer by his side. On a little brown pony, with very short stirrup-leathers, a very long-legged man in slippers and knickerbockers, wanders disconsolately to and fro, vainly seeking for the owner of the little beast he borrowed for five minutes, but which has been left upon his hands, or between his long legs, for hours. Here a Guardsman is leading a black charger backwards and forwards, and yonder a Lancer orderly is pricking o'er the plain. Policemen, blushing peony-crimson and melting away like butter; postmen, hailed with "Hi! old feller, any letters for Letter G.?" Guardsmen, in dirty fatigue frocks, and with faces as brown as mulattoes, sappers; 78th Highlanders, in kilt, and 92nd Highlanders, in "trews;" infantry Regulars of all kinds; Volunteers (and juvenile) cavalry officers, striding along with a great clank of sabre and chatter of spurs; Scotch volunteers, in Highland dress; young Scotch swells, talking in the Haw-haw-ese they have learnt at English public schools, and exhibiting their nationality only in the broad bonnets which shade their brows like the leaves of talipot palms; Volunteers in mufti of the most undress style; and Volunteers in uniform of every cut and every hue—some of the bearded fellows in blue smocks looking very much like Israelite butchers from Aldgate—these are additional elements in the kaleidoscopic throng. Every other man wears tropical head gear of cotton, linen, or silk.

Scarped out of the glen-side, or raised above the level, the butts, with their red flags and black-dotted targets, remind one of batteries with white-washed casemates, that if peppered at much longer, will belch fire on their pepperers. At the targets, pool and otherwise, and at the Running Deer, in his now downwards and now upwards course, a constant peppering is kept up. The air, hot enough before, reeks of burnt gunpowder. Rifles are ever cracking, rifle balls are ever whizzing through space with a metallic ring, as if still running in grooved barrels. Telescopes are constantly gazed through. Friends are constantly advising and congratulating. Little spurts of far-off dust more frequently than at previous Wimbledon meetings disappoint the marksmen's hopes—the heat, they say, has taken the aim out of them. It is curious to note the stolidity with which some bear either fortune, and the silently-teeth-gnashing rage which ill-luck causes in others. It is curious, too, to note the variety of the postures which they assume. Some fire from the ground, others from the little platforms of dry sods, covered with glazed fibre-mats. Some go down on one knee, some on two; some lie on their sides, some on their bellies, some upon their backs; some wriggle about like impaled snakes before they can make themselves comfortable; some are so long in taking aim that one cannot help suspecting they have gone to sleep. However, the markers are constantly making signals, or getting blown up for not making them quick enough; and, meantime, the blue-jacketed, red-striped officials in charge of the firing parties lounge under gig umbrellas, supported on shafts like salmon-spears, quietly pouching the firing money, and as quietly criticising the firers' performances.

Presently an alarm of Fire! is raised. In spite of the cautions with which the camp is placarded, some visitor has thrown down his still burning pipe-light; the furze has caught, and in five minutes a great black pillar of smoke rolls up to heaven. A good many of those at a distance are too languid to rush to the rescue, and satisfy their sense of public duty by chaffing others who are as lazy. "There will be plenty without us," both parties say; and they are right. Hundreds make a wild dash into the blazing prairie, around which mounted policemen are galloping on ungovernable, madly snorting steeds. Down comes the hoarding rod after rod, and with the planks thus provided the amateur firemen endeavour to beat out the flames. But they are still spreading, when the engineer officer in charge brings up a water-cart and a fire-engine, and organises bucket-chains to the mansions on the other side of the road. Off go hats and helmets, coats and wristcoats. Policemen, soldiers, volunteers, and visitors pump away at the engine as if they wanted to die gloriously of apoplexy in their country's cause. The snowy jet-falls hissing on the crackling mass; painting the trees in the background with a beautiful rainbow. "Up with 'em, boys! Now then, look alive, and pass along the empties!" is the merry shout of the perspiring bucket-gangs, in which all sorts and conditions of men stand shoulder to shoulder. As the fire slackens more than one full bucket becomes nearly empty before it reaches the flames; so often is it lifted to thirsty lips *en route*. "They'd work brisker," sententiously remarks a lazy bystander to an on-looking policeman, "if they'd got some beer." "That's true,', caustically answered the constable—"*will you stand it?*" Soon, however, a smouldering black blot is the only remnant of the fire on the Common, and the water cart suffices to extinguish the embers.

It is a curious fact that the great heat has brought out not only our butterflies but our blackguards in abnormal abundance and activity. Most beasts of prey, I believe, rest during the heat of a summer's day, but ours, in the broadest blaze of the twelve hours, and in the most thronged thoroughfares, commit the most audacious robberies with violence. Even into the triply-guarded camp, roughs from the East End, Kent-street, the Mint, and the New Cut have so swarmed on Sunday, the only free day, that measures are being concocted to close the camp on that day, in future, to the non-paying public.

## GENERAL GRANT STRUCK IN THE FACE BY A LEADER OF A COPPERHEAD MOB.

*(From the Springfield Illustrated Journal, August 10.)*

The brutish, devilish spirit which possesses the so-called democracy was fully manifested on the occasion of the passage of General Grant through Carlinville the other evening. That party, under the auspices of that prince of low fellows, Bill O'Brien, had been holding a political meeting in the town during the day, and, filled with bad whisky, when they heard that General Grant was upon the train they started for the depot, several hundred strong, and taking possession of the platform and surrounding the General's car, they set upon him with the most unearthly yells and screechings, insulting him and his family in the most dastardly and shameful manner. The fellow O'Brien, whose manners are as filthy as he is himself personally, was loudest and foremost in edging on the drunken mob. General Grant had raised the window of the car for the purpose of shaking hands with some friends whom he recognised when one of the dirty hounds, more impudent than the rest, rushed to the window, and shouting "Hurrah for Seymour and Blair," violently struck General Grant in the face with his hat. Mr. McConnell, who was conversing with the General at the time, resented the indignity by giving the fellow a blow on the side of the smeller which sent him sprawling, and Lieutenant McKee and others at once kicked him off the platform. This, however, only the more incensed the copperhead mob, and though it was intended by the decent citizens of the place to extend to the General who had successfully led our armies through the war some indication of their personal, not to say political, appreciation of his services, it was found to be utterly impossible to do so, and the train passed on. The hyenas, with O'Brien at their head, who perpetrated the insult were highly delighted with their disgraceful performances, but the respectable citizens of Carlinville, without regard to party, were exceedingly indignant that such a reproach should have been cast upon the good name of their town; and we are not astonished. It is certain that the democracy have gained nothing by their bad manners.

LAWYERS' FEES IN AMERICA.—The *Boston Post* states:—In the matter of professional fees the giants of the New York bar, not to speak of the pigmies, are as fortunate, if we may believe report, as they are skilful. In the Jumel will case, for instance, Mr. Martin, who appeared for the defendant, received a fee of £10,000, while O'Connor, who gained the suit, pocketed 50,000 dollars as his reward. These will cases, often involve the labour of weeks and even months in their preparation, and requiring arguments of an interminable length, seem to be peculiarly profitable. The leading counsel in the Ross will case probably received a fee of 50,000 dollars; and in the Parish suit, involving a property of 2,000,000 dollars, 200,000 dollars were paid in the same way. The late Daniel Lord numbered John Jacob Astor among his clients. He drew up the will of the millionaire and was one of the executors, drawing as his share for the latter service 10,000 dollars. Many of the best speculators in city property are found among the members of this profession. J. R. Whiting owns Broadway property renting for 27,000 dollars, and Mr. Marbury returns an income of 54,000 dollars, mostly from the same source, it is reported. But large as these incomes may seem they are generally the fruit of hard and long continued labour. Mr. Lord struggled for years without a sign of success, and at the age of 35 was on the point of giving up his profession for something which would afford him a living. It is generally the same story of the triumph of real ability after long trial.

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## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Annie Richmond, barque, 694 tons, Captain Gibbs, from Glasgow 13th June. Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 310 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Dean, Miss Branscombe, Messrs. Graham, Brown, Wilson, and 30 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 1002 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Hon. Mr. Frazer, Mrs. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. King and family (4), Dr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp and family (3), Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Philpot, Miss O'Neill, Miss Keighran, Captain Sidney, R.N., Messrs. Reed, Napier, Curlewis, G. Digby, Danyon, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Hebe, brig, 160 tons, Captain Charlsworth, from Hokianga 20th September. Peverley, agent.

Fruiter, barque, 234 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, from Ilo Ilo 23rd August. Passengers—Mrs. Hamilton and family. Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

OCTOBER 11.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Sykes, from the Manning River 10th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Laing, Mrs. Eames, Master Eames, Messrs. Gibson, M'Fadden, Scott, and 7 in the steerage. S. Nutter, agent.

James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Durrell, from Rockhampton 7th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Morse, Hinton, Single, and 8 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

You Yangs (s.), 471 tons, Captain Clarke, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Miss Doyle, Miss Montefiore, Messrs. Blacklock, Flaxman, Wiedeman, Moses, Larkins, and 27 in the steerage. Lanley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Restless, schooner, 258 tons, Captain Curphy, from Maryborough 1st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Grant, Murray, and 50 in the steerage. Wright, agent.

Sarah Pile, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Yule, from the Richmond River 8th instant. Pile, agent.

OCTOBER 12.

Grafton (s.), 309 tons, Captain Mann, from Clarence River 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Trollope and child, Miss Trollope, Mrs. Niven and family, Mrs. H. Creer and family, Messrs. M'Mahon, P. Carter, Hart, Stone, Rev. Mr. Niven, and 18 in the steerage. C. R. R. Co., agents.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 120 tons, Captain Muir, from Clarence River 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Muir, Mr. King, Master Yabsley, and 9 in the steerage. C. N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Hebe, for Newcastle.
Fromm, for Chee Foo.
Barb, for Fiji.
King Oscar, for Newcastle.
Hero (s.), for Auckland.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
R. M. S. Avoca, for Melbourne.

OCTOBER 11.

Windhover, for Newcastle.
Rose of Australia, for Newcastle.
Syringa, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Petronella, for Newcastle: Tasso, for Mauritius.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 10.

Syringa, barque, 455 tons, Captain Ross, for Shanghai via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Ainslie, Miss Whitson, Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford and infant, Master Hannaford, Misses O'Mara (2), Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Captain Eldred, Mrs. Eldred, Messrs. Bribner, Elliott, Mackay, Symonds, Boucher, Samuel, Brissenden, Higginson, Nathan, and 50 in the steerage.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Wall, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Ward, Miss L. Ward, Messrs. G. Thompson, Melhado, E. Lee, J. F. Paige, S. F. Mann, Master J. M'Cabe, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 10.

Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 256 tons coal; Louis and Miriam, from Newcastle, with 160 tons coal; Maggie Scott, from Brisbane Water, with 13,000 feet timber; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 165 bales hay, 27 hides, 12 bags maize, 10 baskets prawns, 150 sheep, 94 bales wool, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 10.

Fred. S. White, for the Macleay River; William and Ann, for Gerringong; Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Speedy, for Camden Haven; Esther, for Manning River; Maggie Scott, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

Annie Richmond, from Glasgow: 785 casks beer, 1598 bars 70 bundles iron, 150 boxes candles, 500 cases 30 quarter-casks whisky, 118 firkins herrings, 100 drums oil, 551 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 398 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 255 pots, 366 ovens, 43 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 65 packages, Jones and Co.; 36 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package, R. Steel; 111 packages, J. M'Ilwraith and Sons; 51 packages, C. Moore; 300 casks beer, Mason, Brothers; 3 packages, E. Everett; 1 package, J. J. Moore; 39 packages, P. N. Russell; 56 packages whiskey, Cohen and Co.; 52 packages, F. R. Robinson; 37 packages printing ink, Gordon and Gotch; 174 casks beer, J. Frazer; 15 packages, H. Nathan and Co.; 11 packages, H. Woolnough; 6 packages, J. E. Dawson; 3 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 34 packages, Morey and Price; 199 packages, Jones and Co.; 44 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, Scotland; 550 casks beer, 821 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1116 pipes 200 drums oil, 1212 weights, 245 ovens, 347 pots, 60 casks 369 packages whisky, 300 cases spirits, 821 packages, Order.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 5 packages, Metcalfe and Co.; 5 packages, T. Edens; 6 packages, R. Grey; 15 packages, G. Wilson; 50 plates, 27 bundles, 2 bars iron, and a lot of pig iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 46 packages, Brabant and Co.; 4 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 packages, Morey and Price; 3 packages, Perks and Co.; 8 cases, Ariell; 49 bars 20 bundles iron, 3 casks shot, 1 case, Lassetter and Co.; 20 cases, Galbraith; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Butler Brothers; 12 cases, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 195 bars 26 bundles iron, Bell and Gardiner; a quantity of spelter, Levick and Co.; 450 boxes apricots, Meyerfeld and Co.; 100 boxes candles, A. Fairfax and Co.; 27 packages, Whiting and Co.; 100 boxes candles, Towns and Co.; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 8 packages, G. Etheridge; 8 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 55 bundles bags, C. B. Bond; 5 cases, Maddock; 1 case, Sandon; 2 cases, Slater; 2 packages, Sun Kum On; 3 cases, Thompson and Giles; 1 case, Tucker; 71 boxes soap, Hurst and Co.; 10 packages, Keep and Parsons; 4 cases, Wright, Barber, and Co.; 10 packages, Markwell and Co.; 30 bars iron, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, Griffiths; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 1 case, Bank of N. S. W.; 82 plates iron, 321 casks ale, 985 boxes candles, 7 cases and sundry parcels, Order.

Hebe, from Hokianga: 120,000 feet kauri pine, Peverley.

Fruiter, from Ilo Ilo: 10,000 bags sugar, 289 bales hemp, 9000 cigars, Colonial Sugar Company.

OCTOBER 11.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 1 case, Saunders; 15 tons pig iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 83 bags potatoes, 29 bundles bags, Hardy; 84 packages machinery, Denny; 144 bales hemp, 5 packages, Forsyth; 1 package, Marshall; 19 bundles bags, Rhodes; 12 packages, Collins; 8 rolls lead, 20 coils pipe, 10 coils hose, 3 cases, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 1 case, Mountcastle; 16 hogsheads 12 barrels beer, Gilfillan; 11 packages, Wood, Brothers; 143 packages, J. Keep; 2 packages, Lassetter; 7 packages, Williams; 166 cases chairs, 5 tons iron, Order.

James Paterson (s.), from Rockhampton: 57 bales wool, 5 bales skins, 13 tierces tallow, 150 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 22 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 1 bundle skins, J. Frazer and Co.; 24 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 26 bales wool, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 27 tierces 1 hogshead tallow, 94 hides, H. Belt; 46 tierces tallow, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 2½ tons copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 1 parcel gold (21 oz. 19 dwts. 12 grs.), Union Bank; 1 parcel gold (82 oz. 1 dwt. 9 grs.), A. J. S. Bank; 12 packages tallow, 33 hides, 2 bundles skins, 2 bundles pelts, and sundries, Order.

Restless, from Maryborough: 120,000 feet timber, 175 hides, 15 casks tallow, Weigh.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

Hero (s.), for Auckland: 560 mats sugar, 1 hogshead treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 5 cases bitters, 25 cases brandy, J. Todd; 10 quarter-casks sherry, F. Macnab and Co.; 21 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 800 bags rice, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 10 bottles quicksilver, 1 case, J. Powell; 1 package, G. Moss; 20 cases jam, P. James; 20 packages tea, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 22 cases vestas, 1 case hats, B. Braun; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 package, E. Mason; 1 case, Oriental Bank; 3 packages, Row; 2 carts, Grover; 4 packages, W. R. Hill; 20,000 sovereigns, City Bank; 53 bags bark, 17 packages, E. Vickery; 487 bags maize, 1 case, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 584 bags bark, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 30 bags maize, Hawker; 3 packages, R. Binnie; 62 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 200 sheep, Philips; 1 package, C. Flanagan; 1 package, T. C. Jerrens; 1 package, Brokhart; 301 bags maize, 3 cases eggs, C. B. Bond; 3 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, W. R. Gullick; 7 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 14 cases fruit, 2 packages, Knight; 2 packages, A. S. Webster; 300 sheep, Lipetine; and 170 tons general cargo, original from Melbourne.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; 30 bags flour, 3 packages tea, H. Moore; 1 package cigars, A. Lenehan; 3 quarter-casks brandy, 5 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 case, H. Woolnough; 11 packages, J. Powell; 5 cases, 10 tons iron, Learmonth Dickinson, and Co.; 20 chests tea, Barker and Co.; 2 casks shot, 52 bars, 1 bundle iron, 49 packages, J. Keep; 4 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 60 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, 60 bags flour, 11 bags salt, 27 sheets iron, 1 bale packs, 2 casks ale, 4 trunks boots, 7 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 14 bags sugar, 3 packages tea, Harrison and Attwood; 150 cases kerosene, 1 package tobacco, 35 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 10 bags salt, 7 packages, Towns and Co.; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 5 packages, A. Connell; 1 package, Cooper; 21 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 3 cases, J. J. Moore; 2 cases, Fitzmaurice; 5 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, Reed and Co.; 3 packages, W. Whiting; 1 package, E. Vickery; 1 case, E. Tebbutt; 10 bales hay, 12 cases fruit, 4 packages, F. Gibbins; 1 case, Verey; 1 case, Kohn and Co.; 41 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 2 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 1 package, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 22 kegs butter, W. A. Clarke and Co.; 1 package, A. J. S. Bank; 1 package, Eastway and Son; 36 bales hay, J. Healy; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 55 packages, T. B. Ward; 16 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 28 packages ironmongery, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2 kegs butter, J. Healy; 3 horses, J. Dowling; 90 bales hay, Hyam; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 cases, J. Howitz; 3 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 5 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 case, T. Dadswell; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 6 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 1 sewing machine, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 20 cases fruit, J. Pope; 4 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 kegs butter, J. Cameron; 30 cases fruit, P. James; 2 cases, 50th Regiment; 14 cases colonial wine, Lindemann; 7 kegs butter, J. Graham; 7 kegs butter, Hezlet.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Tasso, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE, BOWEN, AND TOWNSVILLE.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), on Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Saxonia (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, October 10: Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne.

The Fire King (s.) crossed the Manning bar at 1 p.m. on Saturday, and arrived alongside the Caledonian Wharf at 8 a.m. on Sunday. Experienced N.E. winds to Port Stephens, from thence light southerly. Her cargo comprises 850 bags maize, 20 coops fowls, 40 pigs, 50 bags oysters. The Luna (s.) had just arrived at the Manning. The Countess of Belmore was at the bar, loaded. Passed the Trio (s.) off Cape Hawke.

The Wonga Wonga (s.), left the Sandridge Railway Pier at 3.50 p.m. on the 8th instant; cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.50 p.m., and passed Cape Shanck at 8.40 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 5.35 a.m. on the 9th; passed Gabo Island at 9.40 p.m. same day, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 10.45 p.m. on the 10th. Experienced light variable winds and calms to the Howe, from thence to the Dromedary light head airs, and fresh head winds the remainder of the passage, with fine weather and smooth sea throughout. Owing to the boilers priming at the commencement of the passage she was three hours longer on the run than she would otherwise have been. Passed the Dandenong (s.), at 10 p.m. on the 9th, about two miles S.W. of Cape Howe; and the Alexandra (s.), at 7 p.m. on the 10th, off Moulee Head.

The You Yangs (s.), left Port Phillip Heads at 6.30 p.m. on the 8th instant; passed Wilson's Promontory at 5.15 a.m. on the 9th, Gabo Island at 1.30 a.m. on the 10th, arrived in Twofold Bay at 6 a.m., and sailed again for Sydney at 7 a.m.; passed Cape St. George at 11 p.m., same day, and arrived in Sydney at noon on the 11th. Experienced light variable weather to Cape Howe, from thence fresh head winds.

The Hunter (s.), brings as cargo 100 cases maizena, 6 cases preserved meat, 3 cases (100 cheese), 380 bags bark, 200 bags potatoes, 20 bundles sheepskins, 18 bundles leather, 100 sides bacon, 60 kegs butter, 4 horses, 2 carriages, 30 bags lime.

The barque Fruiter, Captain Hamilton, has made an excellent passage from Ilo Ilo of 47 days. Her course has been made diametrically opposed to that ordinarily adopted by ships coming from Manila, it having been shaped to the eastward of the Solomon Island group, instead of by Cape Lewen. Captain Hamilton relates of this passage as follows:—Passed through Bassilon Straits on 27th August, running to the eastward on a parallel of latitude 4° N., with strong winds from W.S.W., a strong current setting to E. by S. to S.E. at the rate of 35 miles per day. This continued until crossing the Equator in longitude 157° E.; light winds then prevailed, with a westerly current, from latitude 1° S. to the southward of the Solomon group; strong S.E. trades were then met with, which carried the ship to abreast of Sandy Cape, the remainder of the passage being made with variable winds and weather. On the passage of the Fruiter from Amoy to Ilo Ilo, Captain Hamilton succeeded in rescuing 160 Chinese from a disabled junk, the particulars of which we give as detailed by Captain Hamilton, and published in the *China Press* of the 20th July. "The following account of the rescue of shipwrecked Chinese is embodied in a letter, dated Swatow, July 7th, addressed by Captain Hamilton to Mr. Thomson, the Acting Consulat that port. The British barque Fruiter, Captain Hamilton, was on a voyage from Amoy to Ilo Ilo, and on the 2nd July, when in longitude 110·20 E., and latitude 21·20 N., or about 40 miles N.E. of the Pratas shoals, fell in with a dismasted and disabled junk, full of passengers. Captain Hamilton, as it appears, in the most praiseworthy and humane manner set to work to save the unfortunate people, and they were by his efforts all safely received on board the Fruiter. The captain not only saved the distressed Chinese, but put his ship back, and landed them all in Swatow, for a somewhat small consideration if the chance of losing his charter at Ilo Ilo be taken into consideration, a great contrast to the manner in which shipwrecked Europeans are generally treated by Chinese. The details of the rescue are pretty fully described, and it is evident that the junk must have been a large one, with a valuable cargo. The sum agreed to be paid by the rescued men was 2000 dollars, and the captain holds an agreement to that effect, but on arrival in Swatow it was discovered that the signers of the agreement were quite unable to observe the terms of the contract, and the captain accordingly remains the sufferer by his generosity. 'On July 2nd, whilst proceeding on my voyage from Amoy to Ilo Ilo, in latitude N. 21·20 and longitude E. 118·20, at 11 a.m., I sighted a dismasted Chinese junk, with a flag of distress flying upon the stump of the foremast. I passed close to her and saw that she was full of men, who made signs for me to rescue them. I also perceived that her rudder was gone and stern partially broken in. I at once hove my ship to close to her and got out my boat, there being a heavy sea running at the time; I went in the boat myself, taking my Chinese cook to interpret. I ascertained from the people on board of the junk that they had sailed from Singapore, bound to Swatow, and that there 160 people on board. Upon going close alongside, they all made a rush to get into the boat. I shoved off a short distance, and told them, through the interpreter, that I would use my best endeavour to save all their lives if they would come into the boat singly, but that if they made a rush, I would shove off. I told them to come to the side of the junk, one at a time, and stand by to jump for the boat. I took away six in my boat, and put them on board; seeing that there were so many lives at stake and expecting worse weather, I got out another boat, and by constantly plying between the junk and the ship at 8 30 p.m. succeeded in getting them all safe on board of my vessel, and also a quantity of wearing apparel and luggage. I also wish to bring to your notice that the weather at the time was very bad, a very heavy sea running. One of the boats capsized as she came alongside the ship, through the Chinese anxiety and haste to get on board, and myself and second mate and two seamen succeeded in keeping eight Chinese on the boat's bottom until the other boat came to our assistance and rescued us. One of my boats is stove in, and the other also damaged. My time being valuable—as I am bound by a charter-party to be in Ilo Ilo prior to the 1st of August, failing my not being there at that date the charterer has the option to cancel my charter-party, which is a very good one—I proceeded on my voyage, with the intention of landing them at Manilla. On the following morning the head men of the junk came to me, and prayed that I would take them to Swatow. Feeling that it was not a right thing to take and land them there as strangers in a strange country, and they offering me 2000 dollars on my arrival at Swatow, on July the 3rd I steered for Swatow, and arrived here yesterday. On finding that the junk did not belong here, and that they were not known in this port, and could not pay me, with your permission I searched their luggage, but finding only a small amount of money amongst them, and not wanting to turn them ashore destitute, I gave them their clothes and money, and let them go on shore. Taking into consideration the damage to my boats, and the stores which 160 men have consumed in four days that they have been on board, pilotage into and out of this port, and loss of time—which, I believe, will be about eighteen or twenty days before I succeed in beating against the monsoon to the position in which I rescued them—I hope you will represent the matter in the proper quarter.' The following letter was addressed to Captain Hamilton, by the Acting British Consul, Mr. Thomson, at Swatow:—'British Consulate, Swatow, July 7, 1868. Sir,—Before you leave this port, at which you have called for the purpose of landing 160 shipwrecked Chinamen, picked up at sea on the 2nd instant, from the wreck of a China junk, I desire to express to you my high admiration of the gallant conduct displayed by you on the occasion. To have saved these men without the loss of a single life, in a heavy sea, notwithstanding that two boats filled with men were capsized, reflects upon yourself and your crew the highest credit. Your humanity in leaving your course to land these men in their own country has not met with the gratitude it deserves from those whose lives you have saved; but there remains to you the consciousness of having performed a noble deed, and I have every hope of being able to obtain from the Chinese Government, through her Majesty's Minister, compensation for the loss you have sustained in leaving your course, and trust also to obtain some further recognition of your services by the Chinese Government. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. P. Thomson, Acting Consul. Captain Hamilton, British barque Fruiter.'"

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Avoca, carrying the homeward English mails, left her moorings on Saturday morning punctually at 9 o'clock, clearing the Heads shortly before 10 a.m., with a N.E. wind, which gradually freshened as the day advanced.

The steamer Alexandra sailed for Melbourne on Saturday afternoon, clearing the Heads with a fine N.E. breeze. The Hero (s.), for Auckland, also took her departure.

The schooner Policeman, which arrived yesterday from the Richmond River, brings a full cargo of grain.

The James Paterson (s.) left Rockhampton at noon on Wednesday, and cleared Keppel Bay at 8.15 p.m. same day; passed Lady Elliot Island at 6 a.m. on Thursday, Indian Head at 1.45 p.m. same day, Cape Moreton at 5 a.m. on Friday, Smoky Cape at 7.20 a.m. on Saturday, and Seal Rock Point at 4.50 p.m. Entered the Heads at 3.15 a.m., and arrived at the wharf at 4.10 a.m. on Sunday. She had moderate north and westerly winds to Breakers Spit, thence fresh variable southerly winds to Smoky Cape, and moderate northerly winds the remainder of the passage. Passed Balclutha (s.), at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, fifteen miles north of Cape Byron.

The Restless, schooner, Captain Curphy, has made a good run from Maryborough of six days, having been detained in the river four days. She cleared the land on the 5th instant, and reports light N.E. winds throughout.

The French war steamer Coetlogon will be placed in the Fitzroy Dock, in a day or two, by Mr. Cuthbert, for the purpose of being sighted.

H.M.S. Charybdis will take her departure for the west coast of South America on Thursday next. H.M.S. Virago will leave about the same date on a surveying cruise.

Preparations are being made on board H.M.S. Challenger for a grand ball, to be given by Commodore Lambert, on Wednesday night.

The Hebe, brig, from Hokianga the 20th ultimo, has encountered a succession of heavy westerly and S.W. gales, and has come into port very leaky. All hands have been at the pumps throughout the passage, the vessel making 18 inches of water per hour. She reports that the barques Lion and Eli Whitney, and brig Belvidere were daily expected when she left; they would load for Sydney. The constant leaking of the Hebe necessitating all hands being kept at the pumps, had completely exhausted the crew by the time she arrived in port. In latitude 34·16 S., longitude 154 E., two brigs and a barque were passed, all bound to the eastward.

The clipper schooner Sarah Pile arrived yesterday, from the Richmond River. She sailed on the 8th instant, in company with the Royal Duke, Catherine Agnes, Julia, and two other schooners, names unknown, all bound for Sydney. The Policeman also sailed at the same time and arrived yesterday afternoon. The Sarah Pile brings up 60,000 feet of timber and 4000 feet of boards.

A fine new iron clipper barque, named the Annie Richmond, arrived on Saturday from Glasgow, consigned to Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co. She sailed on the 13th June; the north trades proving very light and variable, the Equator was not crossed until the 1st August in longitude 24.30 W. The south-east trades proved also most unfavourable, holding from S. and S.S.E. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 3rd September, and she made her easting with very light weather between the parallels of 45 and 48 S. Cape Otway was reached on the 4th instant. The only casualty was the death of a man named Henry Mongworth (a stowaway), who died from natural causes when the vessel was some 300 miles W. of Cape Otway.

IRON CLIPPERS.—The building of high-class iron clippers for the Australian trade is on the increase, judging from the following extract from the Liverpool *Daily Post* of July 27:—"On Saturday a large and beautifully modelled iron clipper, intended for one of the Thames and Mersey line of Australian packets, was launched from the yard of Messrs. R. and J. Evans and Co., shipbuilders, adjoining the Brunswick Dock. She is named the Theophane, and has been constructed chiefly on the model of two other vessels of the same line, the Antiope and Marpesia, built by the eminent firm of Reid, of Port Glasgow. Both the latter vessels have distinguished themselves by the rapidity with which they make their voyages. The Antiope made the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 71 days, running from the Cape of Good Hope to Melbourne in 21 days. The run from Melbourne to Rangoon she did in 39 days, and from Rangoon back to Liverpool in 100 days, thus making the round voyage, allowing for 50 days' detention at the various ports, in seven months and two days, showing an average speed while at sea of 165 miles per diem. The Marpesia ran out to Melbourne in 70 days, and back in 85 days. Judging by her lines and model, the Theophane bids fair to equal, if not surpass, those vessels. While constructed on a similar model, her lines are sharper, which, of course, is expected to add to her speed. Her length on load-line is 237 feet, her beam moulded 38.8 feet, depth 21 feet, builders' tonnage 1700 tons, and register tonnage 1500 tons. She is seven feet longer and has nine inches more beam than the Antiope. She will be ship-rigged, and the length of her mainyard will be 86.5 feet. Like the other vessels on the same line, she will be fitted with double topgallant-yards, and will have an engine for pumping, heaving windless, hoisting cargo, working the yards, and condensing 300 gallons pure water per diem. The launch was, in every respect, a most successful one—not the slightest accident of any kind occurring to mar it."

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

October 10.—Platypus (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 9.—Cassina, barque, Dalziel, for Adelaide, with 315 tons coal.
October 9.—Woosung, ship, Barrow, for San Francisco, with 900 tons coal.
October 9.—Planter, barque, Lowrie, for Melbourne, with 390 tons coal.
October 9.—Prince Edward, brig, Pallant, for Wellington, with 280 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Sir R. Sale, from Plymouth; Gironde, from Bordeaux; Elizabeth Dougall, from Dundee; Mary, from Charente.
October 6.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.
October 7.—Blackbird (s.), from Newcastle; River Boyne, from Calcutta; Escort, from Sydney; Stord, from Foo Chow; Zephyr, from Hokitika; Empress of India, from London; H. J. Ambacht, from Rotterdam; Sea Chief, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

October 5.—Catherine, for Mauritius; Union, for Newcastle.
October 6.—Summer Cloud, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

October 5.—Ary Scheffer, 638, Kunst, for Sydney, with part of original cargo from Rotterdam.

The favourite steamship Great Britain, after her usual sojourn in port, cleared out at the Customs yesterday for the return voyage to Liverpool, and was to leave her anchorage at daybreak this morning. The rush of passengers to the old country at this particular season of the year is seldom very extensive, but the Britain, owing to her well-established reputation, has secured a fair share of those going. Although her passenger accommodation is by no means so densely packed as on previous voyages, she takes over fifty in the saloon and 300 in the second and third cabins. On freight, she takes over 62 000 ounces of gold and a large quantity of wool and other colonial products.—*Argus*, October 8.

The three-masted schooner Ægidius, from Foo-chow-foo bound to this port, and the brig Isis, also from Foo-chow-foo, bound to Adelaide, were spoken by the Stord, in the Gilolo Passage.—*Argus*, October 8.

The French barque Gironde, from Bordeaux, in addition to her cargo of brandy, wine, &c., as given in our import column for this port, brings 500 cases and 800 cases brandy, 72 casks and 1250 cases wine, and 1300 packages of general merchandise for Sydney.—*Age*, October 7.

The French barque Mary, which met with such disaster in the Channel, by collision shortly after leaving Bordeaux, as to necessitate her return for repairs, arrived yesterday with a cargo consisting principally of brandy, and in addition to that given in our import column for this port, she has 96 hogsheads 233 quarter-casks and 1150 cases of brandy for Sydney. On the 19th and 20th of September, a very violent gale, of hurricane force, was encountered. It lasted thirty hours, and the sea was so heavy that it broke on board several times, filling the cabin and inundating the decks. When in 45·44 S. and 87 38 E., M.P., the compasses got out of order by some peculiar magnetic attraction, and worked all round; they have ever since been almost useless.—*Age*, October 7.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

October 3.—Verulam, from London.
October 5.—Mary King, from King George's Sound.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 10.

19 oz. 12 dwts. gold, J. Frazer and Co.
6 cases toys, Myers and Solomon
4 cases paper, G. B. Ebsworth
737 oz. 12 dwts. 7 grs. gold, Bank New South Wales
82 oz. gold, Berens, Levi, and Co.
6 cases blue, 200 cases starch, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
50 cases old tom, 100 cases geneva, 45 cases brandy, 10 quarter-casks wine, Cohen and Levy
1 case cotton, Gordon and Gotch
3 rams, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
3 cases biscuit, 6 cases groats, W. Ariell
1 bin malt, 11 pockets hops, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
263 oz. 1 dwt. 18 grs. gold, Oriental Bank
9 cases hats, 99 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
150 bags rice, 58 boxes tea, Tin War
333 half-chests tea, H. Moore
1 quarter-cask brandy, J. Todd
1 case haberdashery, C. J. Muller and Co.
50 cases tapioca, 50 bags sago, Lender and Co.
150 bags salt, 23 cases arrowroot, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
6 packages almonds, 50 barrels currants, 5 cases figs, 41 boxes raisins, 5 cases bacon, 60 casks whiting, 40 cases castor oil, 25 cases hair oil, 30 cases provisions, 50 cases oilstores, A. Fairfax and Co.
20 boxes tinplates, 122 packages paint oils, &c., Martyn and Combes.
40 bags salt, H. S. Bird
56 hogsheads 25 casks beer, Daniell, King, and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS

October 9.—Rob Roy (s.), from Launceston; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Ann Walsh, from Boston; Alma, from Hokitika.
October 10.—Lady Agnes, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October 9.—Malcolm, for Newcastle; Otago (s.), for Otago.
October 10.—White Star, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

October 9.—Yarra Yarra (s.), Boomerang, schooner, from Sydney; Omar Pasha, from London; Clarence (s.), from the Northern Ports.

DEPARTURE.

October 10.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Sydney.

ST. LAWRENCE.

DEPARTURE.

October 9.—Black Swan (s.), for Sydney.

GLADSTONE.

DEPARTURE.

October 10.—Leichardt (s.), for Rockhampton.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURES.

October 10.—Helen Macgregor (s.), Grafton (s.), for Sydney.

TWOFOLD BAY.

DEPARTURE.

October 10.—You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

| | TIME. | WINDS. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 10. | 8.30 a.m. | S.W. | Light, and foggy. |
| | Noon. | N.E. | Ditto, and clear. |
| | 5 p.m. | N.N.E. | Moderate, and ditto. |
| Oct. 11. | 8.30 a.m. | W. | Light, and hazy. |
| | Noon. | E. | Ditto, and clear. |
| | 5 p.m. | S. | Moderate, and cloudy. |

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 10.

| QUEENSLAND. | 9 a.m. | Bar. | Ther. | 3 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bowen | Calm. Fine | | | |
| Clermont | E. Fine | | | |
| Waverley | Calm. Fine | | | |
| Nebo | Calm. Fine | | | |
| Rockhampton | Calm. Fine | | | |
| Hawkwood | Calm. Fine | | | |
| Maryborough | Calm. Fine | | | |
| Gayndah | E. Fine | | | |
| Brisbane | S. Fine | 29·327 | | |
| Toowoomba | ENE. Cloudy | | | |
| N. S. WALES. | | | | |
| Tenterfield | Calm. Fine | | | SW. Fine |
| Grafton | Calm. Fine | | | SE. Fine |
| Glen Innes | W. Fine | | | WNW. Fine |
| Inverell | SW. Fine | | | NW. Fine |
| Armidale | SW. Fine | 26·797 | 62· | W. Warm |
| Tamworth | Calm. Fine | | | W. Fine, warm |
| Murrurundi | Calm. Fine | | | NW. Fine |
| Singleton | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Maitland | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Port Stephens | NW. Fine | | | SE., fresh. Fine |
| Newcastle | WNW. Fine | 30·070 | 63·5 | ENE., fresh. Fine |
| Windsor | W. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Sydney | W. Fine | | | NE. Fine |
| South Head | SW. Fine | | | NE. Fine |
| Wollongong | Calm. Fine | | | NE. Fine |
| Kiama | NE. Fine | | | E. Fine, hot |
| Bathurst | SSE. Fine | 27·933 | 59· | SW. Fine |
| Mudgee | Calm. Fine | | | W. Fine |
| Cassilis | W. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Wellington | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Dubbo | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Orange | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Forbes | SW. Fine | | | SW. Fine |
| Young | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Hot |
| Wagga Wagga | Calm. Fine | | | W. Fine |
| Urana | NNE. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Deniliquin | N. Fine | 29·746 | 68· | N. Fine, hot |
| Hay | NW. Fine | | | NW. Fine, hot |
| Moulamein | NW. Fine | | | E. Sultry, clear |
| Balranald | W. Fine | | | SW. Fine, cloudy |
| Euston | Calm. Fine | | | NNW. Fine hot |
| Wentworth | Calm. Cloudy | | | Calm. Hot |
| Goulburn | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine, hot |
| Braidwood | Calm. Fine | | | NW. Fine, hot |
| Araluen | Calm. Fine | | | NE. Fine, hot |
| Queanbeyan | Calm. Fine | | | W., strong. Fine |
| Bombala | Calm. Fine | | | N.W., light. Fine |
| Cooma | NE. Fine | | | NW. Fine |
| Eden | Calm. Fine | | | ENE. Fine, hazy |
| Yass | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Gundagai | Calm. Fine | | | NW. Fine |
| Tumut | Calm. Fine | | | Calm. Fine |
| Kiandra | NNW. Frosty | 23·221 | 46 | Calm. Fine |
| Albury | N. Fine, cool | 29·424 | 58·8 | Calm. Fine |
| VICTORIA. | | | | |
| Melbourne | N by W. Hot | 29·959 | 69·6 | |
| Queenscliff | N. Fine | 29·95 | 72· | |
| Cape Schanck | N. Overcast | 29·60 | 56· | |
| Cape Otway | NW. Cloudy | 29·650 | 58· | |
| Portland | W. Fine | 29·992 | 60· | |
| S. AUSTRALIA. | | | | |
| Guichen Bay | Calm. Fine | 29·763 | 75·8 | |
| Adelaide | SW. Fine | 29·919 | 67·8 | |
| M'Donnell Bay | WSW. Fine | | | |

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 49s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

OCTOBER 9TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Force. | Velocity. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 30·118 | 61·1 | 80 | W.N.W. | 0·1 | 4 | 4 | 0·00 | 10·0 |
| P.M. 3 | ·005 | 66·7 | 72 | E. | 0·8 | 11 | 0 | | |
| " 9 | ·098 | 61·4 | 95 | E. | 0·0 | 0 | 0 | | 5·0 |
| Mean ... | 30·074 | 63·1 | 82·3 | | 0·3 | 5 | 1·3 | | 7·5 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·136.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 71·6 | Sun—maximum ............ 116·9
Shade { Minimum............ 53·5 | Grass—minimum ............ 49·8

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., ——.

Total rainfall from January 1st to October 10th = 38·79 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years = 50·79 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

OCTOBER 10TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

| STATIONS. | Height in feet above mean sea level. | At 9 A.M. Barometer. | Tempera. in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Force. | Cloudy sky. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.: Max. in shade. | Minimum in shade. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 155 | 30·118 | 61·5 | 42 | N.W. | 0·0 | 8 | 71·6 | 53·0 | 0·00 |
| GRAFTON | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEWCASTLE | 109 | 29·980 | 66·7 | 84 | N. | 1·0 | 3 | 70·5 | 57·8 | |
| SOUTH HEAD | 267 | 29·897 | 5?·2 | 83 | S.W. | 0·1 | 4 | 75·0 | 58·8 | |
| KIANDRA | 4640 | 25·492 | 52·2 | 71 | N.N.W. | 16·0 | 5 | 56·7 | 25·5 | |
| DENILIQUIN | 410 | 29·864 | 70·5 | 34 | N. | 1·0 | 2 | 79·1 | 52·7 | |

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER 12TH.

| Object. | Rises. | Sets. | Phases of the Moon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| SUN | 5.25 | 6.J | Full Moon | 2nd |
| MOON | 3·1 a.m. | 1.45 p.m. | Last quarter | 9th |
| MERCURY | 6.27 a.m. | 5.9 p.m. | New Moon | 16th |
| VENUS | 3.27 a.m. | 9.2? p.m. | First quarter | 23rd |
| MARS | 2.9 a.m. | 12.11 p.m. | Full Moon | 31st |
| JUPITER | 5.11 p.m. | 5.5 a.m. | | |
| SATURN | 7.48 a.m. | 9.12 p.m. | Moon's age, 25.5 days. | |

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 4h. 15m.; p.m., 4h. 58m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

WE have received from Professor BADHAM the following letter, to which, with its enclosure, we gladly give publicity:—

"SIR,—I send you herewith a copy of the letter which I have addressed to the editors of several provincial newspapers in the colony. Although the proposal contained in it does not apply to the self-educating men of Sydney and the suburban districts, for these can procure other help, you may perhaps think fit to make my plan known to your more distant readers. You will perceive that I make no offers, at present, as to English or Greek. The latter would be too ambitious for a commencement, and the former would, probably, bring me more work than I bargain for. Indeed, the whole scheme is quite undeveloped, and must pass through many provisional shapes before it rests in its proper form. But, unless I am greatly deceived, it may attain such dimensions that I shall be unable to cope singly with the task; in which case I shall need, and without doubt receive, the help of others. The first thing is to start, and arrange details as we proceed. Hoping for your assistance in making my plan public,

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
"CHARLES BADHAM.

"University, October 11.
"To the Editor of the *Herald*."

(CIRCULAR.)

"Sir,—I believe that there are many persons in the colony who, while they work hard for their bread, desire to bestow their scanty leisure upon the acquisition of knowledge. Not a few of these would gladly master the French or the Latin language if they had any one to guide them and to help them over their difficulties, but either the want of means or the remoteness of their dwellings deprives them of any such assistance, and so paralyses their efforts.

"To all such I desire to offer myself as a private tutor, and this is the scheme by which I hope to render myself useful to them.

"Let us agree upon two exercise books, one for French, the other for Latin. Let each student translate as much as he can, and at the end of each quarter let him send in his work by post, appending to it any question which may have perplexed him. I will then look it over and return it to him with corrections and observations. The dates at which I shall be at leisure to look over these exercises will be as follows:—February 10th, May 10th, August 10th, November 10th.

"No previous application will be necessary before sending in their work. I shall, of course, expect the letters to be sufficiently stamped. My offer is to *men*, not to *boys*, and I trust that parents will be considerate enough to save me from a labour which I do not intend to undertake. If the teachers in schools, clerks, mechanics, and others avail themselves as much as I hope they will of this opportunity, I shall have enough to do, and may perhaps be forced to farm out some portion of the quarterly supplies among my friends.

"Until I can ascertain the probable number of my literary correspondents, it will be impossible to secure a sufficient supply of the exercise books which they will require.

"For the present, therefore, and until further notice, let each send me by the end of next month, whatever specimens he can manage to get together out of any exercise book within his reach.

"In furtherance of my plan, I hope about twice or thrice in the year, to hold a kind of grammatical assize in one or other of the provincial centres.

"My friend and colleague, Professor Pell, is always open to mathematical and arithmetical inquiries; so is Professor Smith to the votaries of physical science. I hope that by this new suggestion the cycle will be tolerably complete for working purposes.

"I am, Sir, yours,
"CHARLES BADHAM.

"University of Sydney."

We can well understand that Dr. BADHAM is discontented with the small amount of work provided for him at the University. To a man of his learning and capacity for teaching, it must be positively painful to find himself provided with only a handful of scholars. Impatient at such restraint, his excursive genius seeks a wider field of operations, and he makes proclamation to all who, being without a tutor, are yet desirous of help that they may find it at his hands, under the conditions he imposes. When MAHOMET found that the mountain would not come to him, he resolved to go to the mountain. Dr. BADHAM has adopted the same happy alternative. If young men from the bush will or cannot come to him, he will (at least through the post) go to them.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to find Dr. BADHAM planning in this way to extend his usefulness. If he had remained content to teach those who came to his classes and had left to parents the responsibility of finding him pupils, no one could have blamed him. He would have fulfilled his bargain and done the duty which was externally prescribed for him. That he cannot rest satisfied with so bare a performance is some indication that we have got the right man in the right place.

It will be seen from the terms of his communication that Dr. BADHAM does not volunteer to set up as universal schoolmaster. Those who are at school, and those who have the opportunity of going to school, are not offered an assistance which they do not need. Nor does the Doctor enter into competition with any existing educational agencies. He is not going to thin the classes at the Schools of Art, or rob any private tutor of his pupils. His proposal is intended to meet a want, and to furnish assistance in those cases where, at present, none is available. With this clear understanding it is left to applicants not to abuse the offer. There is not at present in the colony a class of private teachers who undertake to instruct through the post. It is not impossible that such a class may hereafter grow up. Perhaps Dr. BADHAM's proposal may lead in time to such a development. Meanwhile he occupies vacant ground, but would probably have no objection to be displaced, in favour of any competent and organised arrangement that may be brought into existence.

It will also be observed that Dr. BADHAM is in no degree patronising the idea that solitary study with exercises corrected through the post will be just as good as attending classes, and will count as a fractional part of a University education. If we may judge from the tenor of his speech at the last Commemoration, no one in the colony would more sturdily insist on University attendance wherever it is practicable. Indeed, among all who have had experience in the matter, there is but one opinion as to the value of personal intercourse with really first-class teachers. A good deal, doubtless, that passes under the name of teaching is simply exercising the memory and loading it up—a process very little less mechanical than that of distributing goods from a warehouse into a number of retail shops. But when a pupil of an ardent and susceptible mind comes under the influence of a teacher who not only gives information, but who makes him hungry for it—who has the happy art of stimulating enthusiasm, of quickening noble impulses, of calling forth latent powers, and drawing on previously unsuspected resources, the learner receives a benefit which can never be sufficiently appreciated, and for which there is no substitute. Teachers of this class are in their place as professors in a University, and to them learners who know their own interest will always resort.

But though we are persuaded that there are many more young men in the colony that could, and that ought to attend the University, still there are many whose circumstances prevent it. Our rural industries compel a great deal of isolation. And young men planted in the bush, away from libraries, away from intellectual society, and without any very definite provocative to study, are but too apt to drop book-learning altogether, and to confine their reading to the newspaper and the shilling novel. And amongst those who are thus tempted, there are not a few who are capable of better things. To such Dr. BADHAM's invitation may come like the sound of a trumpet, waking them up from their lethargy, and recalling them to a sense of opportunity and duty.

Dr. BADHAM looks for a large response to his offer of assistance—so large that he will be obliged to call in helpers. We trust that he will not be disappointed, and that in many a lonely hut in the bush, and in many a modest cottage, there will be some one fastened down to evening study. To those so inclined the Doctor offers the choice of two languages—one ancient and one modern, either or both. And he intimates that, for those whose taste does not lie in languages or literature, but who prefer to occupy themselves in mathematics or physical science, the other Professors at the University are available. Every young man, therefore, who is within reach of the post (and we presume that young women are not excluded) is now within reach of the University Professors, and can get a certain degree of assistance for a great variety of study. The curriculum will be enlarged as circumstances justify it.

THE Temperance movement does not appear to have made much progress in the British Parliament during the past session. The Sunday Sale of Liquors Bill provoked a Select Committee of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. BERKELEY, Captain STANLEY, Mr. HUGESSEN, Mr. YORKE, Mr. MALCOLM, Mr. LOCKE, Mr. BAINES, Mr. HIBBERT, Mr. HORSFALL, Mr. EVANS, Colonel FANE, Mr. J. ABEL SMITH, and Mr. JOHN BRIGHT. After taking and digesting a large mass of evidence, from publicans, working men, secretaries of working mens' societies, secretaries of licensed victuallers' protection societies, "recreation religionists," and teetotal lecturers and others, a majority of the committee decided to advise Government to leave matters as they are, and to do nothing at present. The committee did not at all concur in this view, and there are more reports than one upon the subject. Still, in the main, an attempt having been made to canvas the working men on the question, it would seem that they are not in favour of further restriction. It seems to be little likely that the Government will venture upon a Restrictive Bill, unless they see that such a measure would be acceptable to the people generally, and it is probable that when the majority of the people desire it, it will scarcely be wanted, since the minority will then boose under the frown of public opinion. Here it seems the position of the temperance party is similar to what it is at home. We do not say that a bill for the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquors would be without benefit: but we do say that it would be injudicious to attempt it at present. What is possible must be in the nature of permissive legislation. If three-fourths of a municipal district agreed in saying "the public houses in our limits shall be put down, and the introduction of spirits and wine and beer prohibited," the Government might feel it desirable to allow the remaining fourth to be coerced into acquiescence, or driven into another municipality. But before three-fourths of the population of any district can be brought to demand the stoppage of this traffic, a great change must first come over the community. And the question next to be asked is, How is this change to be produced? In England education is evidently doing its work. Drunkenness is decreasing before the united instructors—the Pulpit, the Press, and the schoolmaster. The hours of labour being lessened, the class amongst whom this vice was most apparent has gained more leisure for reflection—as the steam engine relieves the workman of the drudgery of manual labour, and sets him free for those departments of industry which call into play his higher faculties—his judgment, skill, and taste—he ceases to regard labour as a curse, and advances in self-esteem. Attention, too, is being paid to the provision of better dwellings for the families of labouring men. They are bad enough yet, but great improvements have been made, and when the comforts of a man's home are enhanced, the numbers of public house customers are, as a general rule, diminished. They go away from home because home is not agreeable to them. There is yet another influence that has been of great use—the institution of music halls and other places of amusement, where the cares of the day can be laughed or chatted off in general fellowship. The natural influences are at work—they work slowly, it is true, but most moral revolutions are slow. What we characterise as the revolution is merely the crisis of a series of preparatory movements. A man does not jump from good to bad, or bad to good. The upward process is slow, the downward is slow, though perhaps less so; obstacles have to be removed in the one case, barriers have to be broken down in the other.

We have little sympathy with intemperate teetotallers, and consider them to be a misfortune to the cause they advocate. They are to be regarded with the same feelings as those with which they regard the worse than drunkard, the "moderate drinker." The world is not to be dealt with as they would deal with it. The individuality of man is not to be altogether obliterated—no, not if it be ostensibly for "his own good;" for, if this fashion of treating our fellow-creatures prevailed, it might be decided to-morrow by a powerful minority to be for the good of society that "all men should go to church on Sunday," or that "no men should go to church," as it is to-day decided that a Maine Liquor Law shall oblige men to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

It is customary for those who are extreme in their views, of the powers that should be assumed by the Government to repress drunkenness, to point to the Maine Law in Massachusetts as a very admirable institution. It is stated that, from the common New England standpoint, it is not regarded as involving any undue pressure; but, on the contrary, it is there regarded as lax—as loose, in fact, as it is possible for any liquor law to be, "if it is to have the least chance of durability." Well, it would be unwise to object to even a Maine Liquor Law under certain conditions. Such a law is morally unobjectionable when it is the concrete expression of the moral sense of the community. But although this character is given to it, it has been replaced by the License Act, which is described by the Governor of the State, who declined to veto it, as "opening bars and public-houses in every quarter of the State, as leading into temptation the young and the weak, as spreading a snare for the stranger and the unwary; as destructive of the influence of the family and the fireside; as adverse to good morals, and repugnant to the religious sentiment of the community." As might be expected, a rigorous restrictive measure has produced a violent reaction. The reaction is scarcely so violent as the words of the Governor would lead one to suppose. After some changes establishing a license system and a proviso declaring that adulteration shall involve forfeiture of license, the Act provides that when any person injures his health or exposes his family to want by excessive use of intoxicating drink, the municipal authorities shall forbid licensed houses to sell him drink for the residue of the term of the license, subject to a heavy penalty and forfeiture of license. Married women may have actions against the persons who have sold their husbands any liquors in violation of the above provision. Children and minors, by their guardians, may also bring similar actions against unfortunate publicans. Not having the Act before us, we conclude with a description of it from the pages of the *Spectator*:—

"The Act, so far from being a relaxation of the Maine Law, is worse, for it constructively prohibits the sale of liquor to any person to whom his neighbours—perhaps five out of six of them teetotallers—may think injured by a glass of whisky. The Act cuts at the root of all personal freedom in the matter of drinking, for the citizen is not to drink more than the Act considers good for him. It would be hard to draw the line where sobriety ends and intoxication begins. The Maine Law treats liquor selling as a public offence, but the Massachusetts law is a greater violation of human liberty, though it has been carried by the opponents of total abstinence. Such legislation is wholly unsuited to these countries, where regulated liberty is held in more esteem than the legislative licentiousness which would place a large section of the community at the mercy of informers, because a tippler took a glass or two more than his neighbour considered good for his health."

THE WATER POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. P. L. Cloete Water Police Magistrate, who returned to Sydney by the R. M. S. Rangatira, on Thursday, resumed his duties on the bench, at the Water Police Court, on Saturday morning. During Mr. Cloete's absence the duties of Water Police Magistrate have been discharged by Mr. Voss, who has displayed in an eminent degree those qualities necessary for so important an office.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday, 12th October, 1868.—Master's Office, at 10.30: Brown v. Thurlow, state of facts and proposal; at 11 a.m., Swan v. Thackeray and others, adjourned state of facts; Nicholson v. Swan, adjourned charge.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court was open on Saturday forenoon, for the hearing of appeals, all the criminal business having been disposed of. Mr. District Court Judge Macfarland presided, and adjudicated in several cases.

DISTRICT COURT.—CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY.—Brooks v. Cross, Andrews v. Driscoll, Starkey v. Asher, O'Neill v. Smith, Hampson v. ditto, Sweetman v. Fowler, Oliver v. Junett, Smith v. Roberts, Johnson v. Willis and others, Miller v. Plant, Johnson v. Australian Library Co., Cooney v. Brown, Yarrington v. Cubitt, Smith v. Wilcox, Clark v. Johnston, Raphael v. Curtis, Preddy v. Armstrong, Kain v. Herbert, Cohen v. Beresford, Morey and another v. Brodziak, Ray v. Young, Hoffnung and another v. Brodziak, Holdsworth v. Ryan, Kemp v. Lane, Turner v. M'Neill, Nicoll v. Hokin, Rooke v. Harris, Foldi v. West, Green v. Graham, Evans v. Dearing, Winters v. Hossack, Magnussen v. Penson, Keating v. Davies, Purcell v. Pearce, Larkin v. Peek, North v. Battle, Turner v. Stone, M'Eldowny v. Brooks, Marland v. Barnes, Rogers v. Wotton.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WINDSOR.—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Saturday afternoon, to police sergeant Werne. He was riding on horseback on his way from Rooty Hill to Windsor, when his cap blew off. He reined in his horse, and was attempting to regain possession of his cap, when the animal suddenly shied and threw him. Werne fell headforemost to the ground, and was picked up shortly afterwards in a state of insensibility. Medical assistance was procured, but the injuries he had received were of so severe a nature, that all means used to restore him were unavailing, and he died yesterday morning. Concussion of the brain is supposed to have been the immediate cause of death. An inquest will most probably be held to-day.

INQUEST AT THE GAOL.—The City Coroner held an inquiry at Darlinghurst gaol, on Saturday, respecting the death of a prisoner named Annie Turner, aged about 70 years. From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased was sent to gaol on the 5th instant, having been sentenced to a month's imprisonment under the Vagrant Act. She appeared to be in a dying state, and Dr. Aaron at once ordered her to be removed to the hospital, where she died on Friday. Dr. Aaron attributed her death to age, intemperance, exposure, and neglect. A verdict to the effect that deceased died from natural causes was returned by the jury.

ST. JOHN'S EXCURSION.—An excursion to celebrate the opening of St. John's Church and school, Kent-street, was given on Wednesday last, at Balmoral, Middle Harbour, on which occasion the children attending the school held their annual reunion. There were a large number of persons present, who were conveyed by the fine steamer Morpeth, and as the proceeds were to be devoted to assisting to pay off the debt on the building, the fund for that purpose must have been considerably augmented. The usual games and refreshments were provided for the children, and an excellent luncheon was prepared for the committee, who were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the comfort and amusement of the visitors, and to their good offices may be attributed the fact that no accident occurred throughout the day. The steamer returned to Sydney and landed the excursionists at about 6 o'clock.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Intelligence was received in town, on Tuesday last (says the *Western Post*), that the Mundooran mail had been stuck-up by two armed men at Goodiman. The details to hand are, we may say, of the stereotyped order of mail robberies. The bushrangers appeared with sugar bags over their faces, holes being cut out for their eyes, the one armed with a revolver and the other with an ordinary pistol, and the mail driver was ordered to take the coach into the bush. There the robbers overhauled the bags, and opened a number of letters; but it is not supposed that their exploit was a very satisfactory one from a pecuniary point of view. Information of the robbery was forwarded from Denison Town to Mudgee, and the police on the various stations were as rapidly as possible on the alert; but up to the present date we have not heard of any capture being effected.

PECULIAR CLOCK.—A large clock, with seven dials (says the *Argus*) has been constructed by Mr. W. T. Griffiths, watchmaker, Bourke-street, and as we believe it is the first work of the kind ever produced in the colony, it deserves some notice. The large central dial shows the Melbourne time, and also the day of the week, the day of the month, and the month of the year. The surrounding dials indicate the time at New York, Bombay, Greenwich, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The original feature in this clock is the manner in which the action is communicated from the central to the subsidiary dials. In other clocks of this description this has been effected by a somewhat elaborate system of bevelled wheels; but Mr. Griffiths has invented a simpler process, by which the motion is transmitted from the central dial by wires and springs. We are informed that strictly accurate time is secured by this plan, which has, we believe, obtained the approval of Mr. Ellery. This clock is purely of colonial workmanship, and is tastefully finished off. It has occupied Mr. Griffiths more or less for two years in its construction, and does honour to his perseverance and intelligence.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND IMMIGRATION.—In the House of Commons, on the 18th July, Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government was prepared to suggest any measure by which the Act for regulating the emigration of South Sea Islanders might be supplemented by a safeguard against illicit practices in entrapping those natives from their homes. Mr. Adderley said that, with regard to the emigration, a very satisfactory Act had been passed by the Queensland Legislature. The safeguard against kidnapping consisted in the circumstance that the ship carrying the islanders must be licensed, and an officer on board, appointed by the Government of Queensland, must be satisfied that every native conveyed by the ship had a certificate from a minister, consul, or some known person, certifying that the native emigrated freely. If these conditions were not complied with, the owner of the ship was liable at Queensland to a penalty of £20 for every violation of them. The authorities of the Colonial Office were in communication with the Government of Queensland with the view of ascertaining whether the regulations might be made more strict, and he believed that all abuses would be prevented.

☞ BALANCE of the Cargo of Californian Wheat ex North Star.—On account of whom it may concern. R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, on Towns' Wharf, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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THE OPENING TRIP OF THE ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—A yachting season could hardly have been inaugurated more auspiciously than has been that of 1867-8. Little more than a fortnight has elapsed since Commodore Dangar announced that the opening trip of the R. S. Y. Squadron would take place on the 10th. In the interval the various yacht owners completed their fitting-out arrangements, and almost every vessel of the squadron attended the Commodore's orders to rendezvous in Farm Cove at 11 a.m. on Saturday last. There was a light westerly breeze blowing in the early part of the morning, but it required no very practised eye to detect signs of a breezy day in the numerous "mares' tails" scattered across the otherwise clear sky. Soon after 10 a light nor'wester came stealing up the bay, and found the "old 'Rifa'" and fellow denizens of Farm Cove spreading their white wings; and presently the Double Bay contingent—Mistral, Nereid, and Vivienne—were rounding Mrs. Macquarie's Point, Woolloomooloo Bay, sending, as its representatives, Mischief and Why Not. 11 o'clock found the following vessels at and about the station:—Mistral, Commodore Dangar; Xariffa, Vice-Commodore Parbury; Vivid, Mr. Burt; Peri, Mr. Cooper; Pert, Mr. Josephson; Nereid, Messrs. Fairfax and Lassetter; Vivienne, Mr. Gilchrist; Mischief, Mr. Jackson; Why Not, Mr. Want; Ione, Mr. Ross. The absentees were—Ida, which put in an appearance in the afternoon; Haidee, at present ingloriously sunning herself on the beach at Double Bay; Ella, temporarily a non-member of the club; Iris, for sale; and Vivandiere, repairing. It was well on to noon before the signal "Follow in wake of divisional leaders" was seen flying from the masthead of the Mistral, as she led the way towards the North Shore with a freshening breeze, and soon after went about on the port tack. The large yachts now adopted the usual precautions to reduce their speed, so as to allow the other vessels to come up; and in order to get them still closer together, Mistral went about off Bradley's, eased off her sheets, and stood up harbour. Off Farm Cove the fleet formed into line abreast, and again headed seaward, under orders to rendezvous in Chowder Bay, whither Mistral led them in a style that unmistakeably evidenced her claims to be considered the leader. Xariffa seemed out of trim, while Vivid surprised every person, by having to be kept from overrunning the champion. About half-past 1 the Commodore had Chowder under his lee, and, after getting the squadron in line abreast, stood away for Double Bay, where moorings were picked or anchors dropped, dingies brought into requisition, and, by "orders from the Commodore," some fifty members of the club, and other guests, prepared to do justice to the hospitalities of Redleaf. The appearance of the luncheon table, irrespective of the appetising effects of a sea breeze, was quite sufficient to direct attention to this part of the day's proceedings. Commodore Dangar presided, having on his right Commodore Lambert, of H.M.S. Challenger, and on his left Captain Montgomerie, of H.M.S. Blanche. After substantial justice had been done to the viands, the health of her Majesty was appropriately proposed by the chairman, and drunk with the usual honours. In proposing the next toast, the chairman, after briefly referring to the prosperous condition of the club, and the favourable auspices under which the present season had opened, gave "Prosperity to the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron." The toast having been duly honoured, the vice-chairman, Mr. Parbury, passed a deserved eulogium on the efforts made by Commodore Dangar to foster aquatic pursuits, and promote the interests of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron, and after expressing a hope that in the forthcoming match between the Mistral and Xariffa the best boat should win, concluded by proposing "The health of Commodore Dangar," which was received with rounds of applause. Mr. Dangar expressed his thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been responded to, especially as he felt that he had not done as much to further the interests of the club as he could have wished, but hoped his future efforts would tend to its prosperity, and concluded by reiterating the sentiment expressed by the Vice-Commodore, that in all future contests of the fleet the best should win. The company then separated; yachts were boarded, and, to give greater brilliancy to the day's proceedings, a number of ladies took passages in several of the yachts. Once more underway, with a splendid whole sail breeze, the squadron made a short board to the northward, and then followed the Commodore, in line, to George's Head. They then formed abreast, and in this position proceeded up the harbour. This evolution was not only the most successful of the day, but one of the best ever seen in this harbour—the yachts presenting a splendid appearance as they rounded Bradley's and ran up the bay in a well preserved line. The Mistral hauled her wind off Lavender Bay, and with 63 flying led the way to Fort Denison, where orders were given to salute. The Mistral was then hove-to while the fleet ran past, and supplemented the formal salute by loudly cheering the Commodore. All seemed to regret that the approach of night necessitated such a signal as "part company," with which the commanding officer terminated the proceedings. Several of the yachts made a short board, just to shake off any remnants of official restrictions that might prevent their going when, where, and how they pleased, but ere daylight disappeared moorings were picked up, and the crews dispersed, with pleasing recollections of how the present season was opened.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER AT THE UPPER PATERSON.—The Paterson correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* supplies some particulars of a somewhat mysterious affair. From the evidence taken at the inquest held before the coroner of the district (Mr. James Thomson), on the 8th instant, at the house of Edward Nowlan, Penshurst, we extract the following additional details:—The deceased child was the illegitimate offspring of William Randall and Ellen Nowlan, and was about three years old; her name was Esther Randall; she was strong and healthy, and had never been in the habit of wandering away from home, and the mother considered it impossible that she could wander to the river of her own accord. The particulars of the putting the child to bed, and the subsequent discovery of its loss, are as already given; the only access to the sleeping-room was by a door; there was no window to the room; it was quite possible for any one to come into the back room and take the child without disturbing any one in the front apartments. After the child was put to bed, the dogs were heard barking at the rear of the house. When the child was missed the bed clothes of the bed in which it had laid were found turned down almost to the foot of the bed; it was thought impossible that the child could have done this itself; the suspicions of the grandfather, Edward Nowlan, were directed towards William Randall, the reputed father of the child, as having stolen it, and information was at once given to the police; before the sergeant of police arrived at Penshurst the body of the child had been discovered by Mr. H. H. Brown, in the river, below Nowlan's house, at a point about three hundred yards distant up the stream. Access to the river could not be gained, proceeding in a direct line towards it from Nowlan's house, in consequence of the precipitous nature of the bank; but the hill, sloping gradually on either hand, permitted approach to the water on both right and left hands at about 300 yards from the building. Some few feet above the spot where the body was found floating, marks of a man's feet were visible in the sand, and could also be seen in the bed of the river for some little distance. The reputed father of the child had never been asked to contribute towards its maintenance, but at the time of its birth Nowlan had received a full receipt for the amount of an account he owed to William Randall's father. Latterly, however, proceedings were commenced against Randall for the support of the child, and he was to appear at the Paterson Police Court on the 12th instant, in answer to a summons issued at the instance of Ellen Nowlan. This summons was served upon him on Friday last, and on Saturday his father called upon Nowlan, and offered £15 in satisfaction of all claims by his daughter on William Randall. This compromise was not accepted by the Nowlans. It appeared that William Randall had received legal advice that if he could steal or obtain possession in any way of the child, the law would not interfere with him for the act of taking it away; and it also appeared that the £15 had been offered on condition that the child was delivered up, and that this condition was obnoxious to Nowlan. There were no external marks of violence upon the body when found, except a slight mark on the right cheek; the medical opinion as to the cause of death was that it resulted from asphyxia from drowning. The verdict of the jury was as follows:—"We, the jurors, are of opinion that the child Esther Randall has been wilfully thrown into the Paterson River, and drowned, but there is no direct evidence to show how the deed was committed, or by whom."

MISCELLANEA.—A man named John M'Keon, while riding near the Junction Inn, Grafton, on Sunday last, fell from his horse, and sustained an injury to his spine.—On Wednesday evening, 30th ultimo, a tea and public meeting was held in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Carr's Creek, Clarence River, with the object of paying off the debt on the premises. The debt amounted to £34 18s. 4d.—The Hon. James M'Culloch, Chief Secretary of Victoria, accompanied by his lady, is making a private trip up the Murray. The Cumberoona waited about eight hours at Echuca to take them on board, but owing to an accident they were unable to embark.—Free selection at Albury is said to be considerably upon the increase, as appears by the following returns for the first three-quarters of the present year:—Quarter ending 31st March, 1868, 8124 acres; 30th June, 1868, 10,469 acres; 30th September, 1868, 13,477 acres.—Tuesday morning last, the first draught of the Wagga Wagga ale was tapped with all due ceremony at the Newtown Brewery. The ale is clear, light, and lively in appearance, and possesses a very agreeable flavour, and was unanimously pronounced by the choice little circle of connoisseurs in "malt," who had assembled for the occasion, a most delicious beverage.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* has started as a bi-weekly journal.—On Tuesday last there was an alarm of fire at Mr. Hilton's inn, Breadalbane Plains. It seems that the rafters are built into the flues of the chimneys and that they got heated and ignited. The ceiling of one of the rooms was destroyed.—One of the proprietors of the *Southern Argus* (a Goulburn paper), Mr. Nicholas Walshe, died on Thursday last.—It will be remembered (says the *Western Post*) that about twelve months ago a young man named Albert Case was convicted of cattle-stealing at the Mudgee Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The case was rather a doubtful one, and it was some time before the jury could agree. The fact was, that he sold some cattle out of the mob he was driving, which proved not to belong to the owner, but which had either "boxed" with his or he had picked them up. It appears, also, that he had authority to sell from the party he was driving for. It is now asserted that Case himself knew little or nothing of the brands of the cattle he was driving, and circumstances have come to light which, had they been before the jury, might have altered their judgment. Mr. Riley, who prosecuted, heads a memorial to the Governor for the remission of the sentence, and it is being extensively signed in this and the neighbouring districts.

## CRICKET.

WARWICK V. UNIVERSITY.—The opening match of the season was played between these clubs, in the Domain, on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the Warwicks. The Warwicks went first to the wickets and made the fine score of 132. Hewitt contributed 39 (not out), and played a fine innings; Park, who scored 19, made some fine hits, and played in good form; Oatley added the same number to the score (19), playing an excellent innings, showing good cricket. The batting throughout was very good, considerably better than was to be expected in the first match of the season. The bowling of Coates and Faithful for the University, was also very good. D. Gregory and Hewitt bowled for the Warwicks, Hewitt's slows proving most effective. The following is the score:—

| WARWICK. | | UNIVERSITY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Kellick, c G. Iceton | 8 | R. Teece, b. Hewitt | 1 |
| C. Gregory, c Faithful | 3 | E. Iceton, b Hewitt | 7 |
| D. Gregory, c R. Sly | 3 | M. Faithful, st R. Gregory | 0 |
| A. Park, c E. Iceton | 19 | Coates, b D. Gregory | 2 |
| W. Coffyn, c Purves | 5 | G. Iceton, c C. Gregory | 4 |
| R. Hewitt, not out | 39 | T. Purves, b Hewitt | 2 |
| F. Gregory, c T. Iceton | 9 | T. Iceton, absent | 0 |
| J. Oatley, c E. Iceton | 19 | Gibbs, absent | 0 |
| J. Kellick, c T. Iceton | 10 | Sly, not out | 7 |
| H. Newcombe, b Faithful | 6 | Johnston, b Hewitt | 1 |
| G. Yeomans, b T. Iceton | 0 | Coulter, b Hewitt | 0 |
| Byes, &c. | 11 | Byes, &c. | 2 |
| | 132 | | 26 |

NEWINGTON COLLEGE.—STUDENTS V. EX-STUDENTS.—A match was played on Saturday, the 10th instant, between the students and ex-students of Newington College, which resulted in an easy victory for the former. Subjoined is the score:—

STUDENTS.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. S. Warry, b Piper | 11 |
| A. Ames, b Golledge | 2 |
| W. Webb, c and b Piper | 5 |
| J. Moore, c Gorman, b Piper | 0 |
| H. Myers, c Piper, b Golledge | 24 |
| G. Langley, b Piper | 11 |
| S. Moore, b Golledge | 7 |
| J. Pearce, b Golledge | 11 |
| W. Fletcher, c J. Kendall, b Piper | 11 |
| J. Robson, c and b Golledge | 0 |
| Middleton, not out | 1 |
| Byes 7, wides 6 | 13 |
| | 96 |

EX-STUDENTS.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, c Robson, b S. Moore | 0 | b S. Moore | 5 |
| W. Howison, b H. Myers | 6 | c Middleton, b S. Moore | 9 |
| Golledge, c Myers, b Moore | 0 | b H. Myers | 3 |
| M. Pearce, run out | 15 | b Myers | 0 |
| B. Owen, c Warry, b S. Moore | 10 | b S. Moore | 2 |
| J. Kendall, not out | 4 | b Myers | 3 |
| S. Piper, c J. Moore | 0 | b S. Moore | 0 |
| T. Kendall, c S. Moore | 0 | c Warry, b Myers | 0 |
| B. Gorman, b H. Myers | 0 | b S. Moore | 1 |
| J. Brown, b S. Moore | 0 | b Myers | 2 |
| J. Fletcher, c and b Myers | 0 | not out | 1 |
| Byes 11, wide 1 | 12 | Bye | 1 |
| | 37 | | 27 |

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—From a telegram in the *Grey River Argus* of the 26th ultimo, we learn that intelligence of a very stirring nature was expected at Wanganui from the front when the Wailibi left. The rebels who recently defeated M'Donnell have become emboldened, and fortified a new position near Patea, and have been joined by two friendly chiefs and their followers. They have made a raid on the Patea Road, and burned down Sweeney's Hotel and Captain Morrison's house. They have threatened to attack the town, and all the women and children have been ordered into Wanganui. On Tuesday, Colonel M'Donnell proceeded to attack the new position taken up by the rebels, but the enemy evacuated it and retreated into the bush. The Sturt had arrived at Wanganui with two Armstrong guns from Wellington. The loyal chief Hori Kingi is dead. The *Wanganui Times* of the 1st has the following from its correspondent at Patea, dated 30th September:—"I fear you will consider me a bird of ill omen; during the present month I have sent you nothing but disastrous intelligence. I have now to inform you that Manawapou has been abandoned, but that is not the worst of it. When the escort was on duty to-day, on their way between this and Manawapou, they were attacked by a strong ambuscade of Maories, and after a sharp fight, trooper Smith was shot dead. Our fellows fought bravely, as our troopers always do. They brought off their comrade, and tried to bring away some of the dead Maories as trophies of victory, but the officer in charge would not endanger the lives of his men by allowing them to dismount for such a purpose. Every settler's house at and around Manawapou has been burnt to the ground; they are now heaps of ashes. The following are the principal sufferers:—Hurtzzell's house and hotel; Hamilton, Christy, Patterson, Morgan, M'Culloch, Maxwell, Lyteun, Stent, Crawley, Ball, Carey, Hankins, &c. In fact we are now hemmed in at Patea, and every moment expect to see Mr. Booth's house and the court-house in flames. Thanks to Colonel Haultain and the Government for the ruin and misery brought upon this district. We may hold Patea so long as a strong force can be kept here in a state of siege."

*FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.*—The Melbourne *Argus* of Thursday relates that some excitement was occasioned in Swanston-street yesterday, by the extraordinary behaviour of a man who had seated himself upon the top of one of the large cranes in use at the new Town-hall buildings. He must have taken up this most uncomfortable position at a very early hour in the morning, as the constable on duty in that neighbourhood saw him there at daybreak. No amount of persuasion could induce him to descend, and he remained undisturbed until the workmen came upon the ground. Then an attempt was made to dislodge him by force, but he brandished an open pocket-knife in his hands, and threatened to use it upon the first person who approached him. The hose was subsequently turned upon him, but to this he seemed perfectly indifferent; and when Mr. Sturt, P.M., endeavoured to persuade him to act reasonably, he replied "he didn't see why he should come down for the magistrate any more than for anybody else." He was left in quiet enjoyment of his elevation till nearly 12 o'clock, by which time crowds of people had gathered in the street to watch him. Then he suddenly resolved to change his position, and came about half way down the crane. Here he stopped, and declared he would move no further; but he had lost his "coigne of vantage"—a workman having rapidly ascended the crane, prevented him again reaching the top, and sergeant Summerhayes seizing him by the legs, with some difficulty landed him on *terra firma*. He was taken to the watch-house, and the police soon learned that the unfortunate man was suffering from mental aberration. His name is David Wauchope Spence, late of Adelaide, but recently residing in Flinders-street, Melbourne. He is a gentleman of independent means, and his present distressing condition is said to have been induced by close and protracted study. By direction of a magistrate, he was taken to the Collingwood Stockade Asylum. Mr. M'Donald, photographer, Bourke-street, has sent us two very well executed photographic views of the curious scene of which the unfortunate lunatic was the hero.

THE TURF IN MELBOURNE.—The *Age* says—Although the new subscription betting-room cannot be said to be yet open, several members were invited to meet there on Monday evening, the unanimous opinion of those present being that it is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was erected. It measures 46 feet by 25 feet, and is 16 feet high, having a committee room and other offices below, while the subscription room is well furnished with chairs, tables, and several couches; also with the daily papers and writing materials, to which will be added the English sporting journals and periodicals. The annual subscription is to be two guineas within a radius of twenty-five miles, and one guinea outside that area. The proprietors, of whom there are twenty, meet on Wednesday next, and the room will probably be opened on the Friday following. There was very little betting. The Barb stands at 8 to 1, Tim Whiffler 10 to 1, at which price also was Little Fish backed with offers to go on; 100 to 3 was offered against North Australian, whose accident renders his starting extremely doubtful. Although there were several propositions on the part of the bookmakers, no transaction worthy of record transpired.

ENGLAND INVADED BY MOSQUITOES.—The people of England have been very seldom troubled with mosquitoes. During the present summer, however, it appears they have not escaped a visitation of these annoying insects, as will be seen by the following extract from the London *Times*:—"Woolwich is at the present time suffering from a visitation, viz., the appearance of thousands of mosquitoes, which have been imported on the rigging of ammunition vessels from Bermuda and other military stations where the mosquito abounds. There is scarcely a man, woman, or child out of the eight thousand inhabitants of the locality who has not been bitten and disfigured. Their sting pierces through the ladies' dresses, stockings, and other portions of wearing apparel, the swelling and irritation lasting four or five days. In some instances the stings have been so numerous in the case of children as to endanger life. The excessive heat being favourable for their development and propagation, the mosquitoes are daily increasing in numbers, and threaten to become a local calamity, which nothing but a change in the weather is likely to remove." Captain W. Parker Snow writes as follows to the London *Star*:—"You speak of mosquitoes probably visiting the metropolis as well as Woolwich. Allow me to inform you that, quite a month ago, my wife and I discovered several of the tormentors about our locality, and we have found them increasing ever since. Commencing at dusk their abominable singing noise in the ear, and their sharp sting is too well known to us, from familiarity with them in other climes, to doubt that at last England has been invaded by the pest. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that they belong to the torrid regions or hot climates alone. They abound equally in the Arctic regions, where, even amidst glaciers and icebergs, they are to be met in numbers, and their sting is truly fearful. This is the first time I have known them to be in England, and now we may pray for a good northerly breeze, with a cold rain, to drive them away. Heat and moisture, or gloom, propagate them rapidly."

FOOTBALL MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon, a goodly number of persons assembled in the Outer Domain, on the ground adjoining the cricket club enclosure, for the purpose of enjoying a game of football. As the game was proceeding, Mr. Moore, the Director of the Government Domains, rode up and ordered the players to desist. This circumstance led to a wordy dispute as to Mr. Moore's right to interfere. Whereupon Mr. Moore brought the ranger and ordered that officer to take the man who had possession of the ball into custody. The ranger finding the odds against him, went in search of assistance, which being obtained in the shape of four policemen, he attempted to secure the ball, but the players held possession. A parley then took place, and Mr. Moore's authority to stop the game was openly questioned and discussed. Subsequently the players dispersed. Throughout the proceedings the utmost good order prevailed.

# TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## NEWCASTLE.

SATURDAY.

THE election for the county of Northumberland took place to-day. Shortly after 6 o'clock, the returning-officer, Mr. C. B. Ranclaud, said he could only give a rough declaration of the poll, as the number of the Wallsend votes had only been received by telegram; it was as follows:—Newcastle—Tighe 457, Black 111; Hexham—Tighe 24, Black 42; Pitt Town—Tighe 86, Black 28; Burwood—Tighe 105, Black 27; Wallsend—Tighe 111, Black 169. Total—Tighe 783, Black 370 (?) Majority for Tighe, 413. The official declaration will take place on Monday. Mr. Tighe thanked the electors on behalf of himself and the Government he represented. Mr. Black said he would address them on Monday. About 2000 people were present; during the time of waiting for the declaration of the poll, two men mounted the already crowded hustings, and addressed the assemblage; the crowd pelted them with oranges, rotten eggs, and other missiles; to avoid being struck, a sudden movement was made by several on the platform, the consequence was, one side of the left wing of the hustings gave way, precipitating some 30 people on to the stone flags below; several were injured, and two seriously. Eggs were flying about to such an extent that the shops opposite the hustings were closed. There was great excitement among the miners.

Captain Hamilton, of the Mary Ann, schooner, from the Bluff Harbour, reports sighting a schooner bottom up, in 151° E. longitude, 35° S. latitude, on Thursday morning. He ran close alongside, and sighted the Government steamer Thetis at the same time, twelve miles to the westward.

## KIAMA.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Parkes addressed his constituents at Jamberoo last night. He reiterated his statements made in his former speech at Kiama with reference to the intended assassination of the Prince, and was prepared to verify them at the proper time. His late colleagues did not disapprove of his statements made in Kiama. The Government did take precautions for the safety of the Duke; one was the employment of 500 persons who were sworn in as special constables as a guard appointed to ride in line with the body of the Duke when he first landed on these shores. He left Mr. Martin with warm feelings of friendship, and the hon. gentleman endeavoured for a week to prevent him (Mr. Parkes) resigning. He relinquished office while standing up for justice for an old Government servant. His position in Parliament will be independent, and he would support the Government when he conscientiously could. He had no wish to return to office. Mr. Parkes referred at length to the support he would give to measures relating to settlement on the lands, immigration, and education.

## MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Henderson, civil engineer, was bound over to keep the peace towards the French Consul.

A second glass factory is projected.

The Hunt Club Races came off to-day. For the Hurdle Race, Standard-bearer and Valentine came in together. The race for the Hunt Club Cup was a fine one, between Babbler, Acrobat, and Cigar; the others were early out of the race. In the second round Babbler was leading, but baulked at the river; Cigar and Acrobat then raced to the straight running, when Babbler came up with a rush, passed both, and won easily, Acrobat second; Cigar fell on his rider at the last fence, who was much hurt. The Metropolitan was won by Viking, with Laverton Lad second. Military Hurdle Race: Playboy, 1; Jackall, 2. Selling Stakes: Cadger, 1; Canary, 2. Weather hot.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Stanley, schooner, from Singapore. Marmora, barque, from Foo Chow Foo.

SAILED.—Haamstede, barque, for Sydney; at 6 p.m., Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.

## ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Strangways joins the Hay Administration as Attorney-General; no others certain, but Mr. Hay is sanguine of success.

The Court for disputed returns have unseated Mr. Dunn, and disqualified him from sitting. Parliament fined him £150. A new election is ordered.

A twelve-ounce nugget was found yesterday at the Jupiter Creek diggings.

ARRIVED.—Alexander, from Mauritius.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

T. ARGENT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., &c.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses and Fat Sheep.

G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush, at half-past 9, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

T. DAWSON.—At Homebush, at 10, Fat Sheep.

T. ARGENT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11, Fat Sheep.

J. MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Perambulator, Chaff Cutters, Glass and China, &c.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Furniture, Crockery, Kitchen Requisites, Sash Frames, Doors, Ironmongery, Lumber, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11, Bullock Bows, Ploughshares, Pianoforte, Furniture, and Effects.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11, American Lampware, &c.

E. PEEK AND CO.—At Jamison-street, at 11, Wines, Spirits, Beers, Trols, Office Furniture, &c.

M. MOLONY.—On the Premises, George-street, at 11, Boots, Shoes, Machinery, Plant, Lease, Goodwill, &c.

R. P. STUBBS AND CO.—At Towns's Wharf, at 3, Californian Wheat.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Houses and Land, in Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills; Houses and Land, in Norton-street, Surry Hills; Land, at Waverley; Farm, in the County of Durham; Unstocked Runs.

THE SHERIFF.—At Cowper Wharf, at 12, Wager Boat, with Sculls, &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The large audience present on Saturday evening augurs favourably for the short opera season for which the lessee has secured the services of Madame Bishop and the Italian artists at present residing here. "Norma" was judiciously selected for the opening night, not only from the fact that the opera depends almost entirely upon the efforts of the *prima donna*, but also that one of Madame Bishop's most successful impersonations has been that of "The Druidess;" and her vocalisation of "Casta Diva" was spoken of long after it was thought probable she would ever revisit Australia. Considering the limited period in which the arrangements have been made and the materials available, the performance on Saturday night was a great success. Madame Bishop's "Norma" elicited immense applause, and her efforts were ably supported by Signor Devoti as "Pollio," a part in which he had previously appeared here, and which obtained repeated marks of approval from the audience. The part of "Orovese" did not call for any great effort from Signor Bertolini, who sang and acted very carefully. Madame Vitali's "Adalgisa" was by no means devoid of merit, and the chorus and orchestral departments were creditable to Herr Schmidt, who acted as conductor. The scenic arrangements, and indeed all matters connected with the stage, were most efficient. "Norma" will be repeated to-night.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—Another of the cheap, popular, and excellent entertainments, got up by the Sons of Temperance Association, for the especial benefit of the working classes, was given on Saturday evening, in the Temperance Hall. The hall was again crowded. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Stewart, M.L.A. The programme was of the usual varied character, and presented many attractions in the shape of vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Miss James, Madame Reiloff, Messrs. A. Fairfax, Jackson, Davis, and Godfrey, were the vocalists. Some of the songs were sung with much skill and taste; and a pianoforte solo by Miss Horley was well played. The recitations were given by Mr. A. Cameron and Mr. F. Sewell. The entertainment concluded with the National Anthem, sung by Mr. Fairfax, the audience joining in the chorus.

STOCK REPORT.—G. M. PITT.—Fat Cattle: The market for this kind of stock remains firm, and the supply of first-class beasts scarcely equal to the demand. On the whole, it is in a very satisfactory state, and is likely to continue so throughout the season. I quote prime bullocks worth from £7 to £8; second quality, from £5 to £6. My sales have been 57 of Robinson's, at an average of £6 9s. Fat Sheep: The market has been oversupplied, and prices decline from 1s to 1s 6d per head. My sales have been 670 (Lane's) at 8s 9d.—October 10.

## VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have files to the 8th instant.

The new equatorial telescope for the Melbourne Observatory (says the *Argus*), of which so very much has been said in praise by the leading scientific astronomists of England, may very shortly be expected. It was shipped on board the Empress of the Seas, which left England about the 19th July, and may therefore be looked for within the next fortnight. Mr. Le Suer, who arrived by the last mail steamer to take charge—under the superintendence of Mr. Ellery—of the new instrument, will shortly commence his duties, but those at present are *nil*, as it is scarcely possible even to commence the new buildings required. The working drawings of the expected telescope have not yet been forwarded, and the department have to go upon a rough model and some photographs. So much is known, however, that the Public Works department are preparing drawings of the premises required. These are elaborate, seeing that the telescope must be exposed to a certain extent to the open air; and the roof of the building in which it is to be placed must be made to traverse on slides for its accommodation. A site has been selected, and the foundations are to be laid in a bed of stiff clay, which is eminently suitable to the peculiar requirements of the case, and likely to secure unusual steadiness. Mr. Le Suer was to have accompanied the telescope to Melbourne, but was prevented embarking by a sudden attack of deafness, which demanded immediate medical treatment; and, coming overland, he has anticipated the arrival of the ship in which he was to have sailed.

A little girl named Thompson, aged nine years, was missed a few days ago from Wood's Point, and although her friends searched for her all through the night, she could not be found. The next day her body was discovered in the river, into which it seemed that she had fallen while trying to cross it on a log.

A couple of constables succeeded the other day in capturing twenty-three Chinamen, whom they found in a gambling-house at Dry Creek, near Mansfield. They secured their prisoners by stringing them to a long rope, and although the procession was several times rushed by crowds of Chinese, who succeeded in cutting the rope, the two policemen managed to get their captives, all except one, safely to Mansfield lock-up.

The "take-all" has made its most unwelcome appearance on some of the farms at Smeaton Plains. The oats in the locality are in general promising, but the wheat still appears backward, and there is every reason to fear that there will be but very light crops of the latter this season.

"Considerable excitement (says the *Ballarat Star*) was created on Sunday in Ballarat East by a report gaining currency that the body of a man named William Trengrove, an engineer, residing in Humffray-street, had been found that morning under very suspicious circumstances in a water-hole, the shaft of an old claim, off Clayton-street. Information was conveyed to sergeant Larner, and he, having provided himself with a drag and a long rope, repaired to the spot indicated, accompanied by constable Flynn. Here a large crowd had collected, all somewhat excited, as it was believed that a murder had been committed. The hole was found to be about six feet by three feet, and about eight feet deep, having nearly eighteen inches of water and mud at the bottom. The body, which had been discovered by a boy named Murphy, who, with a companion, happened to be walking near the place, was found face downwards, and with the feet covered by the water, only a portion of the back being perceptible from the fact of the legs being doubled up to the chest. After some little time the body was drawn to the surface and examined. Round the neck was found, tightly fastened, a leathern strap, a yard in length and about three-quarters of an inch in breadth, with a buckle at one end. Into this the other end had been introduced, not in the ordinary way, but the reverse. The buckle was directly over the apple of the throat, and seems to have been drawn in the first instance with strength sufficient to have caused strangulation, and then to have been secured by being twisted round that portion of the strap encircling the neck several times. This would appear to have been the cause of death. On the head, however, between the forehead and the crown, there was found the mark of a severe contusion, if not of fracture, which could not have arisen by the fall into the hole, as there were no stones whatever at the bottom. The arms were drawn behind the back and the hands clenched, but without the marks of mud, as though there had been a struggle in the water after falling into the hole. The body was without a coat, and dressed in a crimean shirt, black vest, tweed trousers, and laced boots. A jerry hat was subsequently picked up out of the waterhole. On searching the clothes on the body, the only thing found was a 1s. in the trousers pocket. It was not until some hours afterwards that the deceased was identified by his wife, who had previously given intimation to the police of his being absent from his home on the previous night, and who had been engaged during the day in searching for him. She states that he left his house on Saturday morning after breakfast, to attend to a job he had obtained from a man residing in Wills-street, and with whom, upon inquiry, he had remained till 12 o'clock, when he left to go and repair a small engine used by Mr. Cantor, butcher, Main-street. On leaving his house he wore a coat, and this has not yet been recovered. He was a very sober man, and the only approach to an excited state of mind indicated by his demeanour of late was his being constantly engaged in prayer. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery." The later investigation leads to the supposition that deceased committed suicide.—Another dreadful disaster (the *Maryborough Advertiser* relates), occurred at Chinaman's Flat on Friday to one of the tributers of the Leviathan Reef Company, named Charles Sholer, who in descending a shaft of the depth of 150 feet was, when about halfway down, precipitated headlong to the bottom with such frightful force as to break his neck. The cause of the catastrophe appeared to have arisen from the circumstance that the rope, being of insufficient length, was added to by another piece by means of a knot, which being insecurely fastened became undone, and the rope gave way. The unfortunate man still lingers, but his recovery is considered to be hopeless.

A man named Farriut has committed suicide at the Great Western, Ararat, after a very deliberate attempt to assassinate a young woman of the name of Robertson, to whom he was attached. It appears that on Monday evening week Miss Robertson was leaving the Wesleyan chapel, in company with two little girls, when she met Farriut, whom she mildly reproached for not attending the chapel. He made an excuse for himself, and then presented a pistol at the girl and fired. She ran away, but was chased, when she turned and caught Farriut's hand, thus changing the direction of his aim at the moment when he fired. The first shot took effect under the left ear, and the second under the right ear. One ball was extracted, but the other has not been found, and the girl now suffers very little, and, apparently, will in a few days be in her usual health. On the following Sunday night the body of Farriut was found in a field near Ararat, lying in a pool of blood, from a pistol wound which appeared to be self-inflicted. It is believed that he committed suicide within a very few minutes after the attempt on the life of his unfortunate sweetheart. The coroner's jury found that the deceased had died by his own hand.

The ingenuity of the Chinese (says the *Majorca Independent*) in the art of manufacturing spurious gold is proverbial; but a new dodge of increasing the weight of the parcel without becoming amenable to the law, through mixing inferior metals with the sample, was tried at Mr. Samuels' gold-office on Saturday, and was very nearly successful. The invention at least deserves credit for originality. A Chinaman, who has been in the habit of selling small parcels of amalgamated gold at the office for some time, came on Saturday morning with four or five small pellets of a few pennyweights each, and the quality of the gold was so apparently pure that Mr. Lloyd would not have thought of a closer examination but for the bulk being so great in proportion to the weight. The pieces were then broken, when it was found that the centre of each little knob was composed of a nice round or flat ironstone pebble, nicely coated with pure gold about the thickness of a shilling, and apparently put on in the shape of amalgam, and afterwards retorted.

## CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY AND MONEY STEALING.

(*From the Argus.*)

THOMAS Crane, recently in business as a draper at Ballarat, was brought up at the City Court, on Tuesday, under remand, charged with stealing money and goods, the property of his creditors, with intent to carry them out of the country.

Mr. C. A. Smyth, who prosecuted, stated the case as substantiated in the evidence given below. Prisoner had been in business at Ballarat for about eight months, had got largely in debt, and then executed a deed of assignment; after which he was found with goods packed and addressed for England, and a large sum of money (£259 in sovereigns) in his possession. Mr. Frank Stephen defended the prisoner.

Henry John Farmer, solicitor, produced a deed of assignment, dated 2nd September, 1868, made by prisoner to Edward Tyson, on behalf of his creditors; it was a deed under the insolvency statute. Witness saw prisoner and Mr. Tyson sign the deed, which was attested by a justice of the peace. The debts were put down in the schedule at £2137, and the debts of creditors, who had executed the deed as £1896 7s. 6d. The deed purported to assign all the estate, property, and effects, real and personal, except wearing apparel to the value of £25, of, owing, or belonging to the prisoner. This deed was registered on the 8th September, and on the 15th of that month witness obtained a warrant to search the ship Yorkshire for certain cases supposed to contain drapery goods, addressed to "T. Leighton, Derby-road, Nottingham, England," and believed to form part of the property of the Cranes. Nothing was found on the ship, but the cases were traced the same evening to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station. On the following morning witness accompanied detective Kennedy to the station, and opened the cases, which were very large. The goods produced were taken from these cases. They consisted of drapery and clothing. A list of the contents of each case was taken, and they were then removed to the Detective Office. The value of the goods in the two cases so found was about £116.

By Mr. Stephen: The first two signatures attached to the deed represented the firm of Banks Brothers, Bell, and Co., and consequently one creditor. The next four names constituted the firm of William Watson and Son. Two other signatures represented the firm of Sargood, Son, and Co., and the next five the firm of Paterson, Ray, Palmer, and Co. In reality, six creditors had signed the deed complete. There were sixteen creditors enumerated in the schedule; but only ten of that number counted under the Act as to majority, either in value or number.

Mr. Edward Tyson, warehouseman, said he was trustee under this deed, and had power of attorney to sign it for the firm of Banks Brothers, Bell, and Co. As trustee he claimed any goods or money found with the prisoner after the execution of the deed. Had a conversation with prisoner at the meeting of creditors, and then he expressed his intention to assign everything if allowed to keep his furniture. When prisoner signed the deed witness said, "You have been seen with a large sum of money in your possession;" but prisoner denied the truth of that.

Charles F. Criswick said he was warehouseman in the employ of Banks Brothers, Bell, and Co., of which firm prisoner was a customer while he was in business at Ballarat. In about March last prisoner bought large parcels of drapery goods all through the house; and portions of these goods witness now identified with those taken from the cases found at the railway station.

William Ievers, in the employ of W. Watson and Son, said prisoner was a customer of the firm, and purchased a quantity of goods from them in May last. Witness identified several of the articles found in the cases seized as having been then purchased. He also identified other articles as the same with goods sold to prisoner in July last.

Alfred Josephs, traveller for Solberg and Son, first met prisoner in Ballarat—he was a draper, carrying on business there. Sold prisoner in June last, for the firm, goods to the amount of £150 or £160. The goods produced were part of those so sold by witness.

Mrs. Macready, matron of the Ladies' Home, at Geelong, said she knew prisoner's wife, whose maiden name was Leighton. Her father's name was Thomas Leighton, and his place was at Nottingham. Mrs. Crane came to witness on the night of the 4th September, told her she had parted from her husband, and asked witness to let her leave the goods she had brought with her at the house. Witness consented, Mrs. Crane being her neice, and two large bundles, wrapped in blankets, were placed in the passage. Next night prisoner went to the Home, and on the Tuesday (8th September) there came an empty and a full case to the house. Into the empty one prisoner and his wife packed the goods contained in the bundles, on Wednesday. These cases were then soldered up at the direction of prisoner, and taken away, having been first addressed to "T. Leighton, Derby Road, Nottingham, England," by Mrs. Crane. Prisoner addressed two envelopes to himself, at Sydney Post-office, telling witness that a bill of lading for the two cases would come from Brown, Osborn, and Co., which she was to put in one of the envelopes and forward to Sydney. Mrs. Crane, in her husband's presence, gave witness £3 to pay for the bill of lading. On the Thursday morning they left witness, one going by steamer and the other by rail. On the morning before they left witness saw Mrs. Crane in possession of three large rolls of bank notes, and some gold in her reticule—it was in sovereigns, and was a great weight. The notes were put by Mrs. Crane round her waist, beneath her dress, and her husband fastened them with pins. Mrs. Crane wished witness to say, in answer to any inquiries that might be made, that the cases contained goods belonging to her (witness), and that she was giving up business to go to England.

William Lane, carter, Geelong, was engaged by prisoner to carry the empty case to Mrs. Macready's, and afterwards took the two full cases down to Brown and Osborne's, carriers. He saw them in process of packing, and identified the portions produced as being part of the cases he so carried.

Detective Powell, of the Geelong force, arrested prisoner on the Commercial Wharf, on the 17th ultimo, and told him he was arrested on a charge of embezzling property of the value of £1000, belonging to Edward Tyson. He then went to a boarding-house and saw Mrs. Crane, who gave him the key of her husband's box. In that box he found 259 sovereigns, a gold watch and chain, and a quantity of wearing apparel. Mrs. Crane went with witness to the central police station, and saw prisoner. Witness asked him where his money was; and prisoner said to his wife, "You have got a few pounds, and that's all we have." She said, in answer to that, "Tom, he has got it all. That is money I earned by my work."

Detective Kennedy deposed to having executed the search-warrant, and produced the parts of cases and the goods identified, together with the original list of goods found. A rough calculation gave £150 or £160 as the value of the contents of the two cases.

Mr. G. Horne, accountant and trade assignee, had examined the contents of the two cases and the box. The goods were new—such as would form part of a draper's stock. The value of the two cases was £116, and that of the box £24.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Stephen addressed the Court, contending that the charge could not lie against prisoner, because there was nothing to show that these goods had been out of his possession, that they were not assigned to the trustee, and therefore, remained the property of prisoner. Further, the deed of assignment was invalid, because it was not signed by a majority of the creditors in number and value, the signatures in two instances being incomplete, and therefore worthless. But suppose it had been valid, his client could not have been guilty of a felony, because the schedule contained an inventory of stock-in-trade to be handed over to the trustee, and no attempt had been made to show that the goods seized were included in that inventory. The prisoner might be charged with concealing property belonging to his creditors, or to which his creditors were entitled, but there was no precedent of such a course making a man amenable to the law for larceny.

Prisoner was committed for trial, bail being allowed in two sureties of £150 each.

## BOROUGH COUNCIL.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chambers on Tuesday, October 6. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Booth, MacBeath, Marshall, Mossman, Robinson, and Vale. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter read from Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, in reference to the tenancy of the Balmain School of Arts by the Council. Received. 2. Letter from Mr. W. Russell, solicitor, in reference to the by-laws for the suppression of nuisances within the borough that had been returned from the Colonial Secretary's Office, enclosing a proposed by-law for the consideration of the Council. 3. Letter from Mr. H. Lane, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, in reference to the application for the Government endowment in respect to the rates, &c., collected in the borough for the half-year ending 3rd August, stating that the sum of £50 included in the account as received from Mr. T. S. Mort for closing certain streets in the North Ward, could not be considered a voluntary contribution within the meaning of the Act (31 Vict., No. 12, 164 clause), and that, consequently, endowment could not be paid in respect thereof." Petition: Alderman Robinson presented a petition from ratepayers resident in the North Ward, praying the Council to take into consideration the desirability of forming, &c., the road from Ballast Road to the Steam Ferry Jetty in Waterview Bay. Received, and the Council Clerk was instructed to acknowledge the same. Report brought up by the Committee of Works, stating that since the last meeting of the Council they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment various accounts, amounting to £41 19s. 11d. The committee recommended that the necessary work required to render the watercourse and culvert in Curtis Road safe and efficient be done according to the plan and estimate of the surveyor. Report received. Report brought up from the Committee of Finance, stating that they had paid under votes of appropriation the sum of £52 9s. 8d., for works, &c., that had been duly certified. A report was brought forward from the committee appointed to consider the desirability of purchasing a part of the Balmain Estate, for the purpose of constructing a reservoir for the storing of water for the use of the ratepayers, stating that they had inspected a portion of land in the north-west corner of the municipality, and that they considered the ground by its formation, and its having a good stream of pure water constantly running through it, to be well adapted for the purpose required. The report also suggested the advisability of purchasing a somewhat larger area of land than what might be required merely for the construction of the reservoir on the site, considering that the locality would be well situated for a public recreation reserve. They, therefore, recommended the purchase of this ground for the purposes mentioned as a wise expenditure of the public money. Report received. Report brought up by the committee appointed to consider as to the purchase of the old Presbyterian church in Darling-street for a Council Chambers, &c. Report received. Miscellaneous: Alderman Robinson moved (by permission) in reference to the by-law for the abatement of nuisances, that had been submitted to them from Mr. W. Russell, solicitor,—"That its consideration stand over until the next meeting of the Council." Alderman Booth seconded. Alderman MacBeath moved, as an amendment,—"That the by-laws as submitted be not entertained." The alderman observed that there was no necessity for considering this, or passing any by-law for the purpose, as sufficient provision had been made to deal with any nuisances by the 132nd clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867. Alderman Marshall seconded. Amendment negatived. Motion put and carried. Alderman Marshall called the attention of the Council to the desirability of letting or leasing the public wharfs in Balmain. He considered that the Council, being empowered, and having had by-laws confirmed for that purpose, that there should be no delay in obtaining revenue from them. Some conversation took place as to the advisability of extending the wharfs into the water to a greater distance than at present, and to the best means for obtaining the sanction from the Government for doing so, when the Council clerk was instructed to obtain the necessary information, and report to the Council at its next meeting. Motions pursuant to notice.—1. By Alderman Mossman,—"That Vincent-lane be formed, made, kerbed, and guttered where necessary, according to the plan and estimate of the surveyor, and that tenders be called for the same." Alderman Booth seconded. Carried. 1. By Alderman Mossman,—"That Stephen-street be formed, made, kerbed, and guttered, where necessary, according to the plan and estimate of the surveyor, and that tenders be called for the same." 2. Alderman Booth seconded. Carried. 3. By Alderman Robinson, "That the footpaths in Darling-street be repaired, where necessary, by day labour." Alderman M'Beath seconded. Carried. 4. By Alderman Robinson,—"That the surveyor be instructed to lay before the Council, at its next meeting, the cost of the necessary improvement required to Campbell-street." Alderman Vale seconded. Carried. 5. Alderman Marshall moved,—"That tenders be called for the repairs required to Curtis Road, according to the plan and estimate of the surveyor." Alderman Vale seconded. Carried. Several notices of motion were handed in, and the Council arose.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy | 291 | 15 | 6 |
| Gin | 140 | 18 | 10 |
| Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Perfumed spirits | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| Wine | 31 | 7 | 6 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) | 35 | 13 | 6 |
| —— (in bottle) | 30 | 17 | 6 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 244 | 18 | 9 |
| Cigars | 26 | 6 | 11 |
| Tea | 153 | 19 | 6 |
| Sugar, unrefined | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Dried fruits | 68 | 19 | 10 |
| Hops | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| Malt | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold | 1 | 13 | 10 |
| Pilotage | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Ad valorem | 264 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | £1562 | 13 | 5 |

We have Melbourne papers to the 8th instant, on which date the *Argus* reports:—

In the import markets little of very special importance has transpired to-day. A very much improved feeling prevails in regard to flour, a freer demand being experienced for quantities as well as for trade purposes, as the low prices ruling begin to attract more general attention. Of best brands of Victorian, trade parcels have been disposed of at £14 to £14 10s. For a parcel of fifty tons £13 10s was accepted. We likewise hear of a line of 100 tons having changed hands on private terms. We learn of no operations in wheat. Sales are not being pressed in the present unsatisfactory state of the market. Maize is lower, 3s 8d in parcels being about the ruling rate. The only feature of interest in the business of the day was the auction sale of sugar. The entire cargo of the Eva Joshua, consisting of 3358 bags, was offered. The whole quantity was got rid of at 25s 3d for low, to 28s for bright rations, 31s for fine browns, 32s 6d to 35s 9d for middling to fine yellows, and 38s to 38s 6d for good whites. In teas we note a fair demand springing up for gunpowders and long-leaf O. pekoe. About 600 boxes were disposed of at up to 2s for the former and 2s 3d for the latter. Sales of Brandon candles are reported at 10½d. Cornsacks still meet with considerable favour. We hear of about ninety bales having met with a purchaser on terms withheld; and we understand that a still further advance is now required on the rates recently established. There is little to report in rice. We are informed, however, that the Arima's cargo will be offered for sale on Monday next. In liquids, Tennent's bottled ale has been disposed of at 10s. Bulk brandy is quiet; case, however, is more inquired for at the lower scale of prices importers are willing to take. A small shipment of U.V.P. brandy was cleared off at 24s. Offers have also been made for Otard's, without leading to business.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. J. H. Walker, miller, Collingwood, was held this afternoon. The statement submitted showed liabilities unsecured amounting to £5700, and secured £6500. The assets are valued at £8500, inclusive of £6500 held on security; the net liabilities thus being £5700, and net assets £2000. After some discussion, it was agreed to assign the estate to Messrs. Owston and Griffiths.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Paul Joske, trading as Joske, Brothers, Market-square, is called for to-morrow, at three o'clock.

The *New Zealand Herald* of September 26 reports as to the Auckland markets:—

Trade has been quiet throughout the week, and shipments to the Thames have been less than we remember for some weeks back; but, as fine weather appears now to be setting in, and preparations are being made to supply proper machinery for claim holders, we anticipate an improvement in business, coupled with an export of gold more consistent with the importance which is generally attached to the Thames district. The influx of population from the Southern provinces continues, a considerable number of people having arrived in the Manukau since the date of our last issue. Peddling traders appear to consider this part of New Zealand a peculiarly favourable field for their operations. We not unfrequently hear apparently new comers remark at a "trade" sale, that whatever may be said against Auckland, the people certainly give a man with no capital a chance. Little stores may now be seen in various parts of the town, in which the stock-in-trade appears mainly to consist of two blankets, a dozen "billies," a few shovels, and the like, of the entire value of perhaps five pounds. Trade sales have lately become such a mockery, owing to the minute subdivision of the lots sold, that those parties can purchase on the same terms as established business men who have a position to maintain and are besides often employers of labour to a considerable extent.

The *Lyttelton Times* of the 26th ultimo, says:—

Business continues to improve slowly, and will no doubt do so with the advancing spring. Rather more than half the cargo of the Light Brigade has come to hand in perfect order; we have not heard of a case of either damage or pillage yet. The goods by her are generally meeting with a ready sale. The sugars per Severn were all sold by auction in Dunedin, except one line. Finest white brought £39 10s; fine white, £36 to £38. Teas are more enquired for, but no change has taken place in prices. Currants are saleable at 5d. Corn sacks and wool packs there is no sale for. We have no change to report in the wheat market. Oats are being shipped to Melbourne in very large quantities; the Swordfish took about 10,000 bushels; the Fawn is now filling up, and will take about 15,000 bushels; and the Laughing Water sails early next week with 20,000 bushels; besides these shipments, the steamers take all they can find room for. The stock on hand will be so much reduced that we look for an advance in price very soon. Barley is finding buyers at 4s 6d for good malting samples.—The stock market remains without animation, and we are unable to note any quotable transaction since last week. Business in grain and breadstuffs during the week does not offer much scope for remark. Wheat is still offered in small samples, but not of a very good quality, and 6s 3d is the highest quotation we have heard of. The reaction in oats has slightly subsided, and they are now somewhat dead in the market. Barley, if of good malting quality, will easily procure 4s 9d and even 5s, but there is none at present offering. Flour is very quiet, and no alteration in price has taken place.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Annie Richmond, from Glasgow, with a general cargo, arrived on Saturday, and the Fruiter, from Ilo Ilo, yesterday, with 10,000 bags sugar, and a small quantity of hemp.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench will offer for sale this day (Monday), at half-past 11 o'clock, on behalf of the Government, new leases for five years of runs in the districts of Albert, Bligh, Clarence, Darling, Lachlan, Macleay, Monaro, Murrumbidgee, Warrego, and Wellington.

## CURE FOR DRUNKARDS.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to direct the attention of our temperance (abstinence?) societies to the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Ireland from a friend in New York, which originally appeared in the *Cork Reporter*:—

"Tickets are left at the police station-houses on Saturday nights inviting those who seek there a night's lodging to breakfast on the Sunday morning. After breakfast religious and temperance addresses are delivered. Numbers come up and sign the pledge—confirmed drunkards who feel they have gone too far to give up drinking, are offered, without charge, a box of *Dr. Ballow's medical powder* which has the effect in about seven days of taking away all desire for alcohol or malt liquors, and creating an absolute dislike to them. This may seem incredible, but seeing is believing, and I have seen during the last few months numbers of the worst cases completely cured, and raised up from the position of a drunken sot to positions of respectability and confirmed sobriety. The medicine consists of from twelve to fourteen powders, to be taken twice daily, in whatever kind of liquor the patient has been in the habit of drinking. In fact, I have never seen nor heard of one single case yet where it has failed. This movement has been the means of restoring and reclaiming so many, that it has attracted the attention of all classes of philanthropists in this city, so much so, that there is no lack of funds forthcoming to carry on the good work."

The first part of the "good work," thanks to the Christian benevolence of a few, has been in operation here for some time, and with much success. Doubtless these philanthropists would be only too glad to put the second part in operation also. I suggest that the secretaries of our various temperance (so called) societies place themselves in communication with their fellow secretaries in New York by the very next Panama mail, to ascertain particulars, and obtain a supply of these wonderful powders. If only a part of that which is stated above be true, surely it is worth a movement in the direction pointed out.

Perhaps there may be some person in this country who can throw light on the matter.

Yours, &c.,
ABSTAINER.

9th October.

## BLACKWATTLE SWAMP.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I am only a poor man, with a large family, and perhaps generally my opinion is not of much weight, but you, I feel assured, will take it for what it is worth.

I reside in the vicinity of Blackwattle Swamp, and have good opportunity of forming a correct judgment of the magnitude of the nuisance that so long, to our disgrace, has been allowed to exist.

Last evening the effluvia that arose therefrom was pestilent and terrible; just fancy it being carried into our homes and being inhaled by children and persons of delicate health. I can with truth say, and challenge contradiction, that a very large per-centage of deaths in these parts are annually caused by the existence of this abominable nuisance.

We have been in hopes that something would have been done to have abated it before the hot weather set in; but, like many other matters of urgent importance, it appears to have been neglected, and perhaps will be allowed to remain until something terrible in the shape of disease arises from it.

In my eyes, prevention is cheaper and better than cure; and in a commercial way of putting it, every life we lose by this Swamp is a direct loss to the State. We pay large sums to increase our population by immigration, but appear to totally disregard the health and existence of a large number of our inhabitants.

Hoping you will give this publicity, and use your powerful influence, as the urgency of the case is a matter of very great importance,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
A QUARRYMAN.

October 9.

## THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, October* 10.)

THE chief feature of the week's news is the meeting convened at Messrs. Mort's wool stores, on Tuesday, for the purpose of calling attention to several products of colonial industry, namely, Mr. James Manning's preserved meat, Mr. Munn's Maizena, and the Albury wines of Mr. Fallon. The report of the affair will be found in another page (9), and may be consulted with advantage. It will be seen that by silent experiments Mr. Manning has opened a new avenue for the disposal of our surplus live stock. Bullocks, sheep, pigs may be cut up, boned, tinned, and sent to Europe or elsewhere (he is already supplying the British residents in the Fijis) by means of his process, without being first cooked. A quantity of meat which had been tinned in June last, and placed under the care of a person well known, was cooked and placed before some seventy or eighty gentlemen invited to taste the dishes and form their own opinions. In spite of the use of chemicals, against which most people cherish an undefined prejudice, the meat was pronounced to be excellent—perhaps a little insipid, but still sound fare, that would vanish before a healthy appetite, and nourish a man's body. It is but fair, however, to say that we are without exact evidence with respect to the nourishing properties of the preserved meat. The case, as produced before the tasting jury was defective just in this point. Mr. Manning should have provided himself with reliable chemical analysis, showing the constituents of the meat before and after being submitted to the process, so that it might have been seen that it had lost none of its alimentative qualities, or in what degree it had lost them. It is not now too late for this to be done; and in consequence of opinions said to be entertained by medical men in England about the preparation of meat by sulphites, it should be done at once.

The process is very simple; and if, as Mr. Manning states, the tinned meat can be sold for 6d. per lb. at Sydney (with beef at its present price), there can be no doubt about its meeting a hearty welcome in England while beef ranges there from 9d. to 1s. per lb. and upwards. It would—provided the analysis turns out to be satisfactory—prove the cheapest food were it to be sold at the same price even as butcher's meat, since in consequence of the abstraction of bone from the prepared meat, it contains, pound for pound, just about one-fourth more consumable material than does the butcher's meat. When this process, together with others already in progress, combined with Mr. Mort's, which will soon be in operation, begins to tell upon the supplies, it is evident that the price will rise upon the meat preservers—indeed it is the result sanguinely anticipated by the squatters—and some persons appear to think that the margin of profit will then be extinguished. Even if this were so, it would only involve the temporary stoppage of the exportation of preserved meats; but we rather think that the tendency to overproduction will be likely to manifest itself as much in the matter of flesh, in the face of an active demand, as it does in the matter of wool. We are glad to observe so generous a feeling existing between the advocates of different systems, a generosity well illustrated by Mr. Mort's expression of readiness to assist others engaged in the same attempt that absorbs his own mind at the present time, and by Mr. Manning's frank acknowledgment of the part Mr. Staiger and Mr. Lang bore in helping him to mature his process. It is well that each one should do his best for the common good, and be as ready to give credit to others as modest in receiving it for themselves.

A glance at the same report will show that Mr. Fallon's were received with remarkable favour. He is about to open a wine store in Sydney next June, so that we shall be able to compare the various vintages of the colony with readiness. The demand for this wine has not allowed him to keep it long. He sells in the third year, and appears to be quite unable to execute his orders, having as yet found his market exclusively in Melbourne. He now makes about 40,000 gallons a year, and is preparing to extend his operations very considerably. We are at liberty to state that he intends to adopt a mode in the expansion of his business that might be observed as a model. For instance, suppose that every man who has the cultivation of 15 acres of vineyard for his master is put into possession of 50 acres of raw land for a term of years, to be brought into cultivation and planted, the produce during the period to be at his own disposal, his master being the purchaser at the market price, if he pleases. This would be tantamount to the introduction of the co-operative principle into vine-growing, and would prove a great incentive to an extension of planting. If we are not quite correct in stating this as the plan Mr. Fallon is about to adopt, we have no objection to let it stand as our own suggestion, because it commends itself to us as a feasible and advantageous one. According to our taste the '64 Reisling, a white wine, is of admirable flavour. We have tasted a more delicate and less spirituous white wine from other parts of the colony, but nothing with so agreeable a bouquet. The Carbonet and Bourgogne are full deep red wines of a Burgundy character, which it would be hard to match in any other locality. No opportunity, however, was offered for a comparison of the Albury with any other. This delicate duty will devolve upon the wine judges of the Agricultural Society at the forthcoming Intercolonial Exhibition. It will not, perhaps, be out of place, to advise that the careful attention of those who frame the prize schedules be given to a proper classification of wine. Hitherto we have stood by two divisions, which are found to be more comprehensive than is convenient—White and Red. It is absurd to offer a prize, for instance, for the best red, or for the best white; there is no comparing sherry with hock, or port with claret, both for their seasons and purposes may be "best." It has been suggested, again, to classify wines by the grapes; but this will not do, since most wines are mixed, and judicious mixtures in wine, as in tea, are productive of most palatable beverages. The only thing to be done is to adopt the European nomenclature, and offer prizes for those wines that are best assimilated to the known standards—clarets, burgundies, &c., in red; hock, madeira, chablis, &c., in white. These flavours are well known now, and a label thus:—"Albury Burgundy, Fallon maker, vintage of 1864," or, "Dalwood Claret, Wyndham maker, vintage of 1864," would give the public all the information required.

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held their monthly council on the 7th, and got through a great deal of business. From thirty to forty new members were admitted, the bulk of the prize schedule prepared by the Exhibition Committee was adopted, and a sub-committee was empowered to complete it, and see to its publication in the next issue of the Society's Journal (No. III). It is encouraging to witness so much interest manifested in the proceedings of this society. The officers appear to be alive to the duties they have undertaken, and the public to encourage them in the discharge of these duties. The happy concurrence of these influences, which react upon one another, will be sure to bring the society success.

It is with great pleasure we find that Mr. Charles Moore, the Director of the Botanical Gardens, is about to deliver a course of lectures at the Botanical Gardens on BOTANY. There is no syllabus yet published, so that we do not know what division of this large subject he is going to illustrate and explain; but whatever it may be, there is little doubt of the course of lectures being very informing. The room should be well filled with gentlemen who are desirous to become better acquainted with the marvellous developments of life and design in vegetation. Gardeners should attend, and farmers who may be sufficiently near to take advantage of the lecture, should do so. Whether the attendance of ladies is contemplated we do not know, but it would be very desirable to make room for them. Nothing is more fitting than the establishment of a good understanding between the flowers of the saloon and the flowers of the garden—on one side at least. Out of this single course of lectures we hope may grow some more permanent attempt to afford instruction that is of the utmost importance to those who are at work in our gardens, and upon our farms, vineyards, and orchards.

It is difficult to say what prospect meets the wheat and maize growers, whose spirits have been flushed by the hope of large crops. We have news from England of a panic in the corn trade, which has not been equalled in its serious results amongst the merchants, who had laid in large supplies to bridge the period between a deficient store and a latish harvest, since 1847. The harvest has been brought six weeks earlier than was anticipated, by the unusual spring and summer—four months with scarcely a shower—and the price of wheat has fallen 10s. and 15s. a quarter in one week! This fact, and the flourishing accounts from California, have reduced prices here from 10s. to 12s. a quarter on wheat.

From England we receive a very interesting report of the Yorkshire Agricultural Show, in the park of one of the most famous of shorthorn breeders—Captain Gunter, near Wetherby. There were seventy-eight entries of shorthorns. Amongst the aged bulls were Mr. Peel's "Knight of Knowlesmere," Mr. Booth's "Commander-in-Chief," Mr. Jefferson's "Duke of Waterloo," Mr. Fawke's "Friar Bacon," Mr. Dawson's "Thorndale Lad." With bulls over two years, Lady Pigot, Mr. Foljaube, and Mr. Buck were competitors and winners. The cows appear to have been the point of the shorthorn classes. Amongst the Cotswold sheep, the first prize in the old stud sheep class, the property of Mr. William Lane, was sold for 210 guineas—the highest price on record given for a sheep. Of Captain Gunter's own stock, the report speaks as follows:—

"Having an hour on hand we proceeded to Captain Gunter's farm buildings, and were rewarded by a sight of Duchess 97, 15 months old, rendered henceforth a great shorthorn notability, as being the first female parted with from Wetherby for breeding purposes, and as the highest priced female on record; Mr. Cockrayne, an American, having given 1000 guineas for her under conditions that she does not return to this country. Also a daughter of Duchess 92, by third Duke of Wharfedale; she is a pure Duchess, and carries her aristocracy on her back, for a sweeter heifer cannot well be imagined; colour, a red; coat, full and soft; touch wonderfully mellow, the hand seeming to bury itself in the folds of her supple hide; head elegant and intelligent; loins and ribs exceedingly good; a trifle slack behind shoulder; great hindquarter; the *tout ensemble* very complete. She is under contract to start on the 15th. Duchess 92, the dam, has just dropped a promising heifer calf to the fourth Duke of Thorndale. She is a very grand cow; also a deep red, with wide table back, and good milking qualities. Most of the stock were out in the park living quite naturally, and indeed at present kept rather short. We saw a neat promising heifer, Duchess 101. The fourth Duke of Thorndale, one of Mr. Thom's stock, which went first to Burghley and was bought for 440 guineas at the sale, is now nine years old, possesses a grand head, neck, bosom, and quarters, and is a good worker. Had time permitted we should have gone through the herd."

In order that our readers may know what is doing in horseflesh we publish a spirited report of the horse department of this noted show. Horses and shorthorns are the two features of every Yorkshire show.

Remarks on the Highland Agricultural Society's great show are reserved till next week.

The following, from the *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, will be news to some of our readers, and refers to—SUGAR:—

"We understand that the Sugar Refining Company, who, it will be remembered, very recently deputed Mr. Melmoth Hall, to visit the Clarence River, and report upon the suitability of the soil for the cultivation of the cane, and the best site for carrying on the manufacture of the same, has resolved on erecting their first mill on the Clarence River, at Southgate. The terms upon which the farmers are to supply the cane we have not heard, but we believe we are correct in stating that the farmers of Southgate have stipulated to plant a certain area with cane, conditionally that the mill should be erected in their neighbourhood—leaving the terms to be settled after the site for the erection of the mill has been determined upon; which terms have been approved by the company, so that ere long we may expect to hear of the site being chosen, and steps taken for the erection of the necessary machinery. Since the above was in type, we learn that a letter has been received by the farmers of Southgate from Mr. Grafton Ross, the manager of the Sydney Sugar Refining Company, and a meeting held, at which the farmers of Southgate have stipulated to plant the area required by the company with cane, by the end of October, and deliver the same at the company's mill at 1s. 6d. for every degree of juice as shown by Beaumés saccharometer. It is also stated that a grant of five acres of land has been offered as a site for the mill by Messrs. Finlay and H. M'Phee, and accepted by the company.

## A VERY STRANGE WAGER.

Two of the leading Protectionists in the French Corps Legislatif have backed up their doctrines by a heavy and eccentric wager, which, according to a paper circulating in the lobbies is thus worded:—

"We, the undersigned, pledge our honour to lodge with the Empress, the sum of one hundred thousand francs, to be distributed among a hundred poor families, to be selected by her Majesty, if, after an inquiry by four competent jurors with the President of the Corps Legislatif in the chair, it is not proved that 'Table No. 1 of the United Imports and Exports,' page 31 of the general table of the commerce of France, published by the Customs authorities for 1866, does not comprise in the sum of 2,152,000,000f. remaining after the deduction of the 5,974,000,000f. under the head of 'special commerce,' from the 8,126,000,000f. forming the total of the 'general commerce of imports and exports united,' an immense majority of articles reckoned twice over in the sum of 2,152,000,000f., namely, once for their entry and once for their exit. We repeat that we undertake to pay the above sum of one hundred thousand francs if our opponents, who pretend that the double reckoning which we point out does not exist, will lodge a like sum in the hands of her Majesty, to be applied as aforesaid, in case the jury should decide against them. The jury is to be chosen half by ourselves and half by our opponents, and the President of the Corps Legislatif to have a casting vote.

"Done at Paris, May 16, 1868.

"JULES BRAME.

"A. POUYER QUERTIER."

Of course the Empress cannot be advised to have anything to do with a bet of the sort which is more fitting for the jurisdiction of *Bell's Life* than the Speaker of a Legislative Assembly. The *Presse*, however, alleges that M. Rouher and M. Auguste Chevalier mean to take up the wager.

## THE MONOPLIES OF CIVILISATION.

(*From the Economist, August* 8.)

WE have often had occasion to observe that it is in the nature of civilisation to create monopoly. Men accumulate in certain spots, and science invents means of bringing desirable things to those spots, and also means of communication between them. But for this purpose science commonly requires privileged opportunities. You cannot cut up the foundations of towns with innumerable gas pipes; you must confine the competition to one or two. You cannot give compulsory powers of taking land to innumerable railway companies, or at least you ought not; you must give the concession of a district to one or two companies. It would be more possible to establish innumerable telegraph companies, but in fact they have always as yet been established with special privileges, and in all cases there would be few such companies; and where competitors are few monopoly begins. The few traders who know that in fact there will be no more can agree, and in time will agree, to charge the public what they like. Speaking broadly, we may say that civilisation creates monopoly, because it discovers scientific powers requiring exclusive opportunities for their operation or developing predominant and despotic capacities by their use.

This week, for example, the great railways to the South of London, the Brighton and the South-Eastern, have combined to raise their fares. This may be quite right for these companies; no railway company can, in the present state of their trade, be asked to try experiments requiring time; the Brighton Railway has plain uses for every sixpence it can scrape together. But it is quite wrong in the interest of the public. Experience proves that, at all events, near towns, whose trade is rapidly growing and population rapidly augmenting, a reduction in the price of travelling causes increased travelling, and a reduction in the price of conveyance causes increased conveyance. The public benefit, and pay for the benefit. If railways were rich, or if they belonged to the Government (as in theory they ought, though in England the practice would be difficult), the experiment of reducing fares, especially near growing places, might be securely tried. But now nothing of the sort is probable; we suffer from an increase instead of benefiting by a reduction; we have given a monopoly to paupers, and we are the victims of their poverty.

The purchase of telegraphs by Government will secure us from this evil, and will gain for us the opposite good. In other countries, where the telegraphs have been owned by the State, the experiment has been tried and succeeded well. It appears that "in Belgium, in 1863, a reduction of 33 per cent. in rate produced an immediate increase of 80 per cent. in the number of messages. That in 1866, in the same country, a drop of 50 per cent. in the rate produced an immediate increase of 85 per cent. in messages. That in Prussia, in 1867, a reduction of 33 per cent. in the rate was followed by an increase, in the very first month after the change, of 70 per cent. in messages. That in France, in 1862, a reduction of 35 per cent. in the rate was followed by an increase of 64 per cent. in messages. I added that the most remarkable illustration was furnished by the experience of Switzerland in the first three months of this year. The Swiss inland rate was reduced by 50 per cent. upon the 1st of January this year, and in the first three months there was an increase of 90 per cent. in the number of inland messages over the corresponding three months of the previous year."

And it is probable that in England a much greater extension of the telegraph system is possible than in this part of the continent. Our system is infinitely more restricted than theirs, as every one who has been there knows. Mr. Scudamore is asked—

"Have the continental telegraphs any advantage over the English, from the fact of their being more contiguous to the immediate population than they are in this country?—Yes, they have; the continental telegraphic administrations have continuously endeavoured to carry the wires into the centres of the population; in this country the telegraph system has grown up round the railway system, and is therefore of necessity not so close to the population as it is where the railway system has been less strictly regarded. In France there are in all upwards of 2500 telegraph offices, of which 1000 only are at the railway stations, and 1500 in towns and small villages, and the French telegraphic administrations in the letter to which I have referred, ascribed the development of telegraphic correspondence in France partly to the successive reductions of rate, which have placed the telegraph with reach of all incomes, and partly to the progressive extension of the system, which after having united first of all the capitals of the departments, and next all the second-rate towns, has extended its ramifications into the rural districts.

"Can you tell me as to the relative position of the telegraph offices in Belgium as to railways and towns?—In Belgium the majority of telegraph offices are in towns and villages, and that they are established freely in places of little importance will be evidenced by the fact that, in 1866, there were upwards of 100 which did not despatch, on an average, more than one telegram a day, and many of them despatched much less than a telegram a day; in fact, some went down, I think, to one and two a month.

"How stands Switzerland with regard to the position of its telegraph offices?—In Switzerland the telegraph wires are not only carried into the post-offices, which are of necessity in the centres of the population, but they are in many cases carried into the large hotels, and a letter from the Swiss Administration, which I hope to put in to-morrow, will give some interesting particulars of the effect of that arrangement, which I am not in a position to state at present.

"I am reminded that there is one up the Righi in Switzerland?—Yes, there is one at Vevey.

"There are some much more formidable places than the Righi, as far as my memory goes; they go over the mountains in Switzerland in every possible direction, do they not? Yes, they carry them into hotels for the convenience of tourists.

"It is frequently the case that the telegraph is carried into large hotels?—Yes, undoubtedly; they have sent us the particulars of the agreement with the hotelkeepers upon the subject."

The curious manner in which every diminution of cost and every increase of facility causes an augmentation of use is illustrated by the whole history of our post-office since 1840—by the penny post, the book post, the sample post, the money order system and the post office savings' bank. Even Sir R. Peel doubted the expediency of beginning the reduction; there was then no experience to guide him, but now the facts are full and conclusive, and no statesman can doubt about them. A most curious illustration is given by Mr. Scudamore on the part of the Post Office. He is asked—

"With regard to the increased accommodation you have given to the public by establishing receptables for letters in various parts, what do you find from that?—We find that increasing accommodation invariably leads to a very great increase of the business; during the last few years we have very largely increased the number of receptacles for letters by the establishment, not only of additional post offices, but of pillar boxes, throughout the country.

"Do you find where a pillar box is introduced in the vicinity of a post office there is any sensible diminution of the work done at the previously existing post office?—No, the pillar box makes its own business for itself."

After such a warning as that of the use of facilities, it would be unstatesmanlike in all analogous cases not to extend them,—no doubt with deliberation but still with boldness. It was objected that this system would give the Government a monopoly of the news of the country, and it might have been expected that the country newspapers—many of whom, some being Whig and others Tory, must always be opposed to the Government—would dislike a plan which might cause the friends of an administration to be favoured, and its opponents not favoured. But in fact all the country newspapers petitioned for the plan, and the explanation is that they are now suffering from a worse monopoly. The telegraph officials have an "intelligence department" which they work, to which they give the preference, which they in fact compel country newspapers to use, to which they tolerate no effectual opposition.

It was said too that the Government could not be trusted to be secret. To which it is answered that now there is no perfect secrecy. Every one has heard the story of the high telegraph officer, who used to read the telegrams and then walked to the Stock Exchange, but who said "on his *honour* that he never allowed what he did at the Stock Exchange to be regulated by what he read on the telegrams." And the evidence is ample that those who wish to use a cypher can use it if they like; the police now do, and it is so easy that boys can work it, and each person can have his own. And under the strictest penalties Government officers can be made to forward messages in exact order of receipt, which perhaps is not always done now. The check of Parliament on a public office is only too strict, but that of the public on the board of a company is slight indeed.

It was also objected that the Government was going to give too much for the telegraphs. But a Government must expect in such cases to pay dear; they grant a privilege, and then buy up the privilege; they authorise an experiment, and then purchase the good result; and in fairness a Government ought to pay dear. And in practice a Parliamentary Government *must* pay dear; there are sure to be eager members protecting the seller,—every sort of private interest gains such advocates,—but there are no eager members for the public; the slight interest of every one is the keen interest of no one. We give the estimate below which the Post Office put forward; but of course it is only a careful conjecture. Accurate anticipation is impossible when there is no specific experience.

It is also said that a Government department could not work the telegraphs. But anyone who reads the evidence of Mr. Scudamore—for this purpose the responsible head of the Post Office—will be quite sure that he can manage a greater matter. Scarcely any company in England could produce an administrator who could give evidence so complete, so full, and so far-seeing. Only a highly trained, as well as a very practised mind, could successfully pass such a cross-examination. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Leeman, in very different ways two of the keenest men in England, wanted to find a blot in his opinions, but could not. The most plausible objection was that the present country subordinates of the Post Office were too ignorant, too stupid, and too ill-paid to undertake the telegraph business. But, on the contrary, it seems that the money order business, the savings' bank business, the insurance business which the Post Office officials have already to transact, are daily requiring an improved kind of man, and this new scheme will enable the Government to pay the better man more. We shall then have the whole time of a competent man, whereas we now have part of the time of an incompetent man. No doubt the management of Government will never, or at least will rarely, be equal to the management of an individual working for himself. But telegraphs are not to be worked by individuals on their own account; they must be either worked by the servants of Government or the servants of a company, and the latter are likely to be quite as efficient as the former.

If the last session of Parliament had done nothing else, it would not have been a barren session; the first distinct admission by legislation that the inevitable monopolies created by science and required by civilisation should be regulated and superintended by the State as the representative of the public is a remarkable event. It is the complement of our free-trade legislation. Mr. Cobden said there shall be no monopolies if we can help it, because the interest of the monopolist is opposed to the interest of the nation; we now say inevitable monopolies should belong to the nation, because then, and then only, the interest of the monopolist becomes the interest of the nation.

The following are the estimates of income put in by Mr. Scudamore. It will be seen that they afford a very fair probable return for the six millions it is proposed to lay out:—

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM ESTIMATES OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE, AND NET PROFIT UNDER POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

| Maximum Estimate. | Messages. | Messages. |
|---|---|---|
| Starting point or business in inland messages taken over by Post Office on 1st July, 1869, and arrived at by adding annual rate of increase, which is taken to be 10 per cent., to the number of messages, 6,000,000, delivered in 1866.. | 7,500,000 | |
| Of the above starting number, 55 per cent. are at the 1s. rate, and will be unaffected by reduction of rates........A. | | 4,125,000 |
| Thirty per cent. are at the 1s. 6d. rate, and will undergo a reduction of rate to the extent of 33 per cent................B. | | 2,250,000 |
| Ten per cent. are at the 2s. rate, and will be benefited by the reduction to the extent of 50 per cent..................C. | | 750,000 |
| And 5 per cent. will be benefited by the reduction of rate to the extent of about 70 per cent. .....................D. | | 375,000 |
| | | 7,500,000 |

A TERRIBLE ASTROLOGER.—At the Thames Police-court, a woman came before Mr. Benson to ask him to grant her protection against an astrologer, who had shut her up in a glass, wherein she could be seen by other people day and night. The magistrate laughingly declined to interfere lest the astrologer should do him an injury, but she assured him with the greatest gravity that the "cunning man" had no power over magistrates. She was ultimately sent away with the advice to consult her priest. She was a poor old Irish woman and she lived at Wapping, and the astrologer who had bottled her lived somewhere in the neighbourhood of the London Hospital, we believe.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

FROM AND AFTER 6TH AUGUST, 1868, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

### GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS. Sydney to Parramatta, Mount Vittoria, Richmond, Marulan, & Intermediate Stations.

| STATIONS. | Distance. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | *6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Saturday Train (additional). | Sunday Trains 1 | Sunday Trains 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | am. | am. | am. | am. | noon | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | am. | pm. |
| Sydney........ | — | 6.45 | 8.35 | 9. 0 | 10.15 | 12. 0 | 1.15 | 2. 0 | 3. 0 | 4.30 | 5. 0 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 7. 0 | 10. 0 | 11.30 | 1.30 | 9. 0 | 5. 0 |
| Newtown........ | 2 | 6.50 | 8.41 | .. | 10.21 | 12. 6 | 1.21 | 2. 6 | 3. 6 | 4.36 | .. | 5.36 | 6.36 | 7. 6 | 10. 8 | 11.40 | .. | 9. 5 | 5. 5 |
| Petersham .... | 3 | 6.54 | 8.46 | .. | 10.24 | 12.10 | 1.25 | 2.10 | 3.10 | 4.40 | .. | 5.40 | 6.40 | 7.10 | 10.13 | 11.45 | .. | 9. 9 | 5. 9 |
| Ashfield ...... | 5 | 7. 0 | 8.51 | .. | 10.30 | 12.16 | 1.31 | 2.16 | 3.16 | 4.49 | .. | 5.46 | 6.46 | 7.16 | 10.20 | 11.53 | .. | 9.15 | 5.15 |
| Burwood ...... | 7 | 7. 6 | 9. 0 | .. | 10.36 | 12.21 | 1.36 | 2.23 | 3.25 | 4.52 | .. | 5.52 | 6.52 | 7.23 | 10.27 | 12. 0 | .. | 9.21 | 5.21 |
| Homebush .... | 8 | 7.10 | 9. 4 | 9.20 | 10.40 | .. | .. | 2.27 | .. | 4.55 | 5.20 | 5.57 | 6.57 | .. | 10.32 | 12. 5 | 1.46 | 9.25 | 5.25 |
| Haslem Creek.. | 11 | 7.18 | .. | .. | 10.48 | .. | .. | 2.34 | .. | .. | 5.30 | .. | 7. 4 | .. | 10.39 | .. | .. | 9.33 | 5.33 |
| Parramatta Jun. Arrival.. | 13 | 7.24 | .. | 9.39 | 10.54 | .. | .. | 2.38 | .. | .. | 5.38 | .. | 7.10 | .. | 10.48 | 12.20 | 2. 0 | 9.39 | 5.39 |
| Parramatta Jun. Departure.. | — | 7.26 | .. | 9.41 | 10.56 | .. | .. | 2.41 | .. | .. | 5.45 | .. | 7.11 | .. | 10.55 | 12.30 | 2. 3 | 9.41 | 5.41 |
| Parramatta .... | 14 | 7.30 | .. | 9.49 | 11. 0 | .. | .. | 2.45 | .. | .. | 5.52 | .. | 7.15 | .. | 11. 0 | 12.40 | 2.13 | 9.46 | 5.46 |
| Blacktown .... | 21 | 7.58 | .. | 10. 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.11 | 2.38 | 10. 4 | 6. 4 |
| Rooty Hill .... | 25 | 8.14 | .. | 10.16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.30 | 2.45 | 10.16 | 6.16 |
| South Creek .. | 29 | 8.30 | .. | 10.29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.50 | 2.55 | 10.29 | 6.29 |
| Penrith ...... | 34 | 8.50 | .. | 10.39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2. 5 | 3. 5 | 10.39 | 6.39 |
| Mount Vittoria. | 76 | 11.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10. 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blacktown Dep. | 21 | .. | .. | 10. 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.38 | 10. 4 | 6. 4 |
| Riverstone .... | 28 | .. | .. | 10.37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.10 | 10.26 | 6.26 |
| Mulgrave .... | 32 | .. | .. | 10.58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7. 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.25 | 10.39 | 6.39 |
| Windsor ...... | 34 | .. | .. | 11. 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.33 | 10.47 | 6.47 |
| Richmond .... | 37 | .. | .. | 11.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.45 | 11. 0 | 7. 0 |
| Fairfield ...... | 18 | .. | .. | 9.53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.56 | .. | .. | .. | 11.17 | .. | 2.14 | 9.53 | 5.53 |
| Liverpool ...... | 22 | .. | .. | 10. 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6. 9 | .. | .. | .. | 11.42 | .. | 2.26 | 10. 6 | 6. 6 |
| Campbelltown.. | 34 | .. | .. | 10.38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.39 | .. | .. | .. | 12.15 | .. | 2.55 | 10.38 | 6.38 |
| Menangle...... | 40 | .. | .. | 10.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.56 | .. | .. | .. | 12.35 | .. | 3.10 | 10.55 | 6.56 |
| Picton ...... | 53 | .. | .. | 11.26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.25 | .. | .. | .. | 1.10 | .. | .. | 11.26 | 7.21 |
| Mittagong .... | 77 | .. | .. | 12.35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9. 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bowral ...... | 80 | .. | .. | 12.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sutton Forest.. | 86 | .. | .. | 1.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marulan ...... | 115 | .. | .. | 2.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

UP TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS. Marulan, Richmond, Mount Vittoria, Parramatta, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney.

| STATIONS. | Distance. | am. | am. | am. | am. | am | am. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | am. | pm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marulan ...... | — | .. | 2.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sutton Forest .. | 29 | .. | 3.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bowral........ | 35 | .. | 3.48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mittagong .... | 38 | .. | 3.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3. 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Picton ........ | 62 | .. | 4.55 | .. | 7. 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4. 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8. 0 | 4. 0 |
| Menangle ...... | 75 | .. | .. | .. | 7.37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.28 | .. | .. | .. | 6.10 | 8.30 | 4.28 |
| Campbelltown.. | 81 | .. | 5.40 | .. | 7.54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.45 | .. | .. | .. | 7. 0 | 8.45 | 4.45 |
| Liverpool...... | 93 | .. | 6. 0 | .. | 8.22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.13 | .. | .. | .. | 7.20 | 9.14 | 5.14 |
| Fairfield ...... | 97 | .. | .. | .. | 8.31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.22 | .. | .. | .. | 7.30 | 9.23 | 5.23 |
| Richmond .... | — | .. | .. | .. | 7.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.44 | .. | .. | .. | 6.10 | 7.45 | 3.45 |
| Windsor ...... | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 7.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4. 0 | .. | .. | .. | 6.25 | 8. 0 | 4. 0 |
| Mulgrave...... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 7.35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.10 | .. | .. | .. | 6.35 | 8.10 | 4.10 |
| Riverstone .... | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 7.56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.31 | .. | .. | .. | 6.56 | 8.31 | 4.31 |
| Blacktown .... | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 8.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5. 3 | .. | .. | .. | 7.25 | 9. 0 | 5. 0 |
| Mount Vittoria. | — | .. | 2.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Penrith ...... | 38 | 3. 0 | 5.30 | .. | 7.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.35 | .. | .. | .. | 6.50 | 8.35 | 4.35 |
| South Creek.... | 43 | 3.25 | .. | .. | 7.58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.48 | .. | .. | .. | 7. 3 | 8.48 | 4.48 |
| Rooty Hill .... | 47 | 3.42 | .. | .. | 8. 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.57 | .. | .. | .. | 7.12 | 8.57 | 4.57 |
| Blacktown .... | 51 | 4. 0 | .. | .. | 8.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.10 | .. | .. | .. | 7.25 | 9. 6 | 5. 6 |
| Parramatta .... | 58 | 4.25 | .. | 7.50 | 8.38 | .. | 11.15 | .. | .. | 3. 0 | .. | .. | 5.28 | .. | .. | 8.30 | 7.40 | 9.27 | 5.27 |
| Parramatta Jun. Arrival.... | 102 | 4.35 | 6.30 | 7.54 | 8.43 | .. | 11.19 | .. | .. | 3. 4 | .. | .. | 5.32 | .. | .. | 8.32 | .. | 9.32 | 5.32 |
| Ditto ....Dep.. | — | 4.50 | 6.33 | 7.55 | 8.48 | .. | 11.21 | .. | .. | 3. 5 | .. | .. | 5.36 | .. | .. | 8.34 | .. | 9.37 | 5.37 |
| Haslem Creek.. | 104 | .. | .. | 8. 3 | .. | .. | 11.27 | .. | .. | 3.13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.43 | .. | 9.46 | 5.46 |
| Homebush .... | 107 | .. | .. | 8.10 | 9. 3 | 9. 7 | 11.35 | .. | .. | 3.22 | .. | 4.57 | 5.56 | 6. 0 | .. | 8.50 | .. | 9.54 | 5.54 |
| Burwood ...... | 108 | 5.19 | .. | 8.14 | .. | 9.11 | 11.39 | 12.30 | 2. 0 | 3.26 | 4. 0 | 5. 0 | .. | 6. 4 | 7.27 | 8.54 | .. | 9.59 | 5.59 |
| Ashfield ...... | 110 | 5.25 | .. | 8.20 | .. | 9.16 | 11.45 | 12.35 | 2. 5 | 3.32 | 4. 5 | 5. 5 | .. | 6. 9 | 7.32 | 8.58 | .. | 10. 5 | 6. 5 |
| Petersham .... | 112 | .. | .. | 8.26 | .. | 9.21 | 11.51 | 12.40 | 2.10 | 3.38 | 4.10 | 5.10 | .. | 6.14 | 7.37 | 9. 3 | .. | 10.11 | 6.11 |
| Newtown...... | 113 | 5.35 | .. | 8.33 | .. | 9.26 | 11.55 | 12.45 | 2.15 | 3.41 | 4.15 | 5.15 | .. | 6.19 | 7.42 | 9. 7 | .. | 10.15 | 6.15 |
| Sydney........ | 115 | 5.45 | 7. 5 | 8.40 | 9.23 | 9.34 | 12. 5 | 12.55 | 2.25 | 3.47 | 4.25 | 5.25 | 6.20 | 6.29 | 7.52 | 9.15 | 8.15 | 10.23 | 6.23 |

### SUBURBAN LINES.

SYDNEY TO HOMEBUSH AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

| STATIONS. | Distance in miles. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Sunday Trains 1 | Sunday Trains 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | am. | am. | am. | noon | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | am. | pm. |
| Sydney ............ | — | 6.45 | 8.35 | 10.15 | 12. 0 | 1.15 | 2. 0 | 3. 0 | 4.30 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 7. 0 | 10. 0 | 11.30 | 9. 0 | 5. 0 |
| Newtown ............ | 2 | 6.50 | 8.41 | 10.21 | 12. 6 | 1.21 | 2. 6 | 3. 6 | 4.36 | 5.36 | 6.36 | 7. 6 | 10. 8 | 11.40 | 9. 5 | 5. 5 |
| Petersham ............ | 3 | 6.54 | 8.45 | 10.24 | 12.10 | 1.25 | 2.10 | 3.10 | 4.40 | 5.40 | 6.40 | 7.10 | 10.13 | 11.45 | 9. 9 | 5. 9 |
| Ashfield ............ | 5 | 7. 0 | 8.51 | 10.30 | 12.16 | 1.31 | 2.16 | 3.16 | 4.46 | 5.46 | 6.46 | 7.16 | 10.20 | 11.53 | 9.15 | 5.15 |
| Burwood ............ | 7 | 7. 6 | 9. 0 | 10.36 | 12.21 | 1.36 | 2.23 | 3.23 | 4.52 | 5.53 | 6.52 | 7.23 | 10.27 | 12. 0 | 9.21 | 5.21 |
| Homebush ............ | 8 | 7.10 | 9. 4 | 10.40 | .. | .. | 2.27 | .. | 4.55 | 5.57 | 6.57 | .. | 10.32 | 12. 5 | 9.25 | 5.25 |

HOMEBUSH TO SYDNEY AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

| STATIONS. | Distance in miles. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Sunday Trains 1 | Sunday Trains 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | am. | am. | am. | am. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | am. | pm. |
| Homebush ............ | — | .. | 8.10 | 9. 7 | 11.35 | .. | .. | 3.22 | .. | 4.57 | 6. 0 | .. | 8.50 | 9.54 | 5.54 |
| Burwood ............ | 1 | 5.19 | 8.14 | 9.11 | 11.39 | 12.30 | 2. 0 | 3.26 | 4. 0 | 5. 0 | 6. 4 | 7.27 | 8.54 | 9.59 | 5.59 |
| Ashfield ............ | 3 | 5.25 | 8.20 | 9.16 | 11.45 | 12.35 | 2. 5 | 3.32 | 4. 5 | 5. 5 | 6. 9 | 7.32 | 8.58 | 10. 5 | 6. 5 |
| Petersham ............ | 5 | .. | 8.26 | 9.21 | 11.51 | 12.40 | 2.10 | 3.38 | 4.10 | 5.10 | 6.14 | 7.37 | 9. 3 | 10.11 | 6.11 |
| Newtown ............ | 6 | 5.35 | 8.33 | 9.26 | 11.55 | 12.45 | 2.15 | 3.41 | 4.15 | 5.15 | 6.19 | 7.42 | 9. 7 | 10.15 | 6.15 |
| Sydney ............ | 8 | 5.45 | 8.40 | 9.34 | 12. 5 | 12.55 | 2.25 | 3.47 | 4.25 | 5.25 | 6.29 | 7.52 | 9.15 | 10.23 | 6.23 |

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s., by the Down train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8.15 p.m.

* No. 6 Down train will proceed to Homebush on Saturdays.

Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Waterfalls at Weatherboard, 61 miles from Sydney, arrival of No. 1 Train from Sydney, about 10.45 a.m. Departure of No. 12 to Sydney, about 2.30 p.m.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

Trains to and from Marulan will stop at Rush's Platform, Nattai, and at Jordan's Crossing, to set down and pick up passengers, if required.

Trains to and from Mount Vittoria will stop to set down and pick up passengers, if required, at platforms erected at Emu Plains, Wascoe's, Springwood, Buss's, Blue Mountain, Weatherboard, and Blackheath.

Waterfalls at Govett's Leap, Blackheath, 72 miles from Sydney, arrival of No. 1 Train from Sydney, about 11.30 a.m. Departure of No. 12 to Sydney, about 2 p.m.

### GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—NEWCASTLE STATION.

| STATIONS. Trains leave— | Passengers. am. | Passengers. am | Passengers. pm. | Goods am. | Sunday Passengers. am. | Sunday Passengers. pm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle.................. | 7 15 | 11 35 | 3 20 | 10 0 | 7 15 | 3 20 |
| Honeysuckle Point.... | 7 20 | 11 40 | 3 25 | 10 7 | 7 20 | 3 25 |
| Waratah .............. | 7 30 | 11 50 | 3 35 | 10 25 | 7 30 | 3 35 |
| Hexham .............. | 7 47 | 12 8 | 3 52 | 10 52 | 7 47 | 3 52 |
| East Maitland ....Arr | 8 10 | 12 31 | 4 15 | 11 22 | 8 10 | 4 15 |
| East Maitland ....Dep | 8 15 | 12 36 | 4 20 | 11 32 | 8 15 | 4 20 |
| West Maitland....Arr | 8 25 | 12 47 | 4 30 | 11 42 | 8 25 | 4 30 |
| West Maitland....Dep | 8 30 | 12 52 | 4 35 | 11 57 | 8 30 | 4 35 |
| * Wollombi Road .... | 8 35 | 12 58 | 4 40 | 12 5 | 8 35 | 4 40 |
| Lochinvar.............. | 8 47 | 1 12 | 4 52 | 12 27 | 8 47 | 4 52 |
| Branxton .............. | 9 11 | 1 36 | 5 16 | 1 5 | 9 11 | 5 16 |
| Singleton .............. | 9 45 | 2 15 | 5 50 | 1 50 | 9 45 | 5 50 |

UP TRAINS.—SINGLETON STATION.

| STATIONS. Trains leave— | Passengers. am. | Passengers. pm. | Passengers. pm. | Goods. pm. | Sunday Passengers. am. | Sunday Passengers. pm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singleton .............. | 7 15 | 11 30 | 3 10 | 2 50 | 7 15 | 3 20 |
| Branxton .............. | 7 50 | 12 6 | 3 43 | 3 48 | 7 50 | 3 55 |
| Lochinvar.............. | 8 12 | 12 27 | 4 7 | 4 20 | 8 12 | 4 17 |
| * Wollombi Road .... | 8 25 | 12 37 | 4 20 | 4 40 | 8 25 | 4 30 |
| West Maitland ....Arr | 8 30 | 12 42 | 4 25 | 4 46 | 8 30 | 4 35 |
| West Maitland ....Dep | 8 35 | 12 47 | 4 30 | 5 5 | 8 35 | 4 40 |
| East Maitland ....Arr | 8 43 | 12 57 | 4 40 | 5 15 | 8 45 | 4 50 |
| East Maitland ....Dep | 8 50 | 1 2 | 4 45 | 5 25 | 8 50 | 4 55 |
| Hexham .............. | 9 13 | 1 25 | 5 8 | 5 55 | 9 [illegible] | 5 18 |
| Waratah .............. | 9 30 | 1 43 | 5 25 | 6 25 | 9 30 | 5 35 |
| Honeysuckle Point.... | 9 43 | 1 56 | 5 38 | 6 45 | 9 43 | 5 48 |
| Newcastle.............. | 9 48 | 2 0 | 5 43 | 6 50 | 9 48 | 5 53 |

### MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

| Trains leave— | am. | am. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. | pm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morpeth .......... | 8 0 | 8 35 | 12 20 | 12 50 | 2 10 | 4 5 | 4 30 |
| East Maitland ...... | 8 10 | 8 45 | 12 30 | 1 0 | 2 20 | 4 15 | 4 40 |
| West Maitland..Arr. | 8 25 | .. | 12 47 | .. | 2 33 | 4 30 | .. |
| West Maitland...... | .. | 8 35 | .. | 12 47 | 2 40 | .. | 4 30 |
| East Maitland ...... | 8 16 | 8 50 | 12 35 | 1 5 | 2 50 | 4 18 | 4 45 |
| Morpeth........Arr. | 8 25 | 9 0 | 12 45 | 1 15 | 3 0 | 4 25 | 4 55 |

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

| Trains leave— | Goods. am. | Goods. pm. | Sunday Trains. am. | Sunday Trains. am. | Sunday Trains. pm | Sunday Trains. pm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morpeth .............. | 11 10 | 5 5 | 8 0 | 8 35 | 4 5 | 4 40 |
| East Maitland............ | 11 25 | 5 15 | 8 10 | 8 45 | 4 15 | 4 50 |
| West Maitland ......Arr. | 11 42 | .. | 8 [illegible] | .. | 4 30 | .. |
| West Maitland .......... | .. | 5 5 | .. | 8 35 | .. | 4 40 |
| East Maitland.............. | 11 30 | 5 20 | 8 15 | 8 50 | 4 20 | 4 55 |
| Morpeth ...............Arr | 11 40 | 5 30 | 8 25 | 9 0 | 4 30 | 5 5 |

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham. * Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

TO DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.—LYNCH and THORNTON purchase every article in the Drapery and Haberdashery Trades, on commission. Mr. Thornton gives his personal attention to this department, and from purchasing weekly for shipment to Gibralter, Spain, &c., is fully acquainted with the manufacturers and producers, and thus enabled to secure every advantage, for cash, to buyers who may feel disposed to favour them with their orders. Reference is kindly permitted to Messrs. Bing, Harris, and Co., Dunedin, N.Z.; or, Messrs. Thomas Gamble and Co., Gibraltar. Address LYNCH and THORNTON, Commission Agents, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—LYNCH and THORNTON purchase Drugs, Druggists' sundries, &c., on commission, and from Mr. Lynch's long connection with Messrs. Maw and Son, and consequent experience in the best markets for such goods, they are enabled to offer unusual advantages to purchasers for cash. Reference is kindly permitted to Mr. Henry Butterworth, druggist, Bathurst; and Messrs. Bing, Harris, and Co., Dunedin, N.Z. Address LYNCH and THORNTON, Commission Agents, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street, Sydney.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, price £7 10s. The cheapest and most useful Machine in use. Unlimited instruction free of charge. Every machine guaranteed.

B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

FOR WEAK or FAILING SIGHT.—Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, all sights, 10s 6d, postage 1s 6d. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

OAKEY and SON'S Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-mercurial), for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate glass, marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S Wellington KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d each; tins 6d, 1s, 2s 6d, and 4s each.

OAKEY'S Indiarubber KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s 6d each.

OAKEY'S GOODS sold everywhere by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

PHILIP M'CARROLL, Pitt-street.

Said Martin, of Parkes and his Kiama speeches,
From there came his greatest political breaches,
To please the rough mob, caused all that he said
When he boasted so much how he worked at his trade
At the lathe 'til his fingers were worked to the bone,
Where the blood had gushed out—he held up to be shown.
To speak of himself he was welcome and free,
But I never thanked him for speaking of me;
To drag me before such a low scrubby crowd
As his friend and colleague, of whom he felt proud,
That no one amongst them was born so obscure,
So humble in life—so lowly and poor,
That we, as a Ministry, rose from poor men,
An honour, he felt, to acknowledge to them;
That touched my pride sorely, I thought what he meant
Was to speak of me thus with a double intent.
Then next comes the murder, the worst of them all,
Because he can't show any murder at all,
With what could his mind at the time have been filled
To assert, as he did, that a man had been killed,
The whole country at once to set up in a flame,
And now it demands he shall tell the man's name,
A matter so grave, involving us all,
May cause in the end our political fall,
Our opponents had food enough—plenty before,
"Treason Felony Act," without Parkes making more.

LIST OF PRICES.

| | per lb. | | per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hind quarter mutton .. | 2½d | Spice beef .. | 4d |
| Fore ditto ditto .. | 1½d | Round beef, cooked .. | 4d |
| By whole or half sheep. | 2½d | German sausages .. | 4d |
| Mutton chops .. | 3½d | Black pudding .. | 3d |
| Rump steaks .. | 3½d | Beef sausages .. | 2d |
| Beef steaks .. | 2d | Pork ditto .. | 5d |
| Boiling beef .. | 2d | Legs of pork .. | 4½d |
| Corn beef .. | 1½d | Loins of pork .. | 5d |
| Ribs of roasting beef .. | 2½d | Veal .. | 4d |
| Sirloin ditto .. | 3½d | Suet .. | 6d |
| Hind quarter of beef .. | 2½d | Ox tongues .. | 1s 6d each. |
| Fore quarter of beef .. | 1½d | | |

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney
William-street, Woolloomooloo
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road
199, South Head Road
Botany, near Hollingshead's
Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel
Bank-street, Chippendale
Corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets.

ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO., Stock and Station Agents, 43, Queen-street, Melbourne; Ballarat, Sandhurst, Deniliquin, Wagga Wagga, and 181, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Household FURNITURE. Apply next John Bull Inn, Newtown Road, South Sydney.

FOR SALE, stylish Second-hand BUGGIES.—Top Buggy, £25; no-top Buggy, £23. Both bargains. O'BRIEN and KERRIDGE, 312, Pitt-street.

SUPERFINE Adelaide Flour, 16s; good seconds, 14s; Maize Meal. 7s 100 lbs. Pemell's Mills, Parramatta-st.

STOCKHOLM TAR and PITCH, Navy Oakum, Bright Varnish, Boiled and Raw Oil, Colza, Turpentine, Felt, Muntz Metal, White Lead, &c., now landing ex Brockham. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CONGOU TEA.—Best Chops, chests and halves, ex Landrost Braun and Capsingmoon, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

DRIED APPLES, Oysters, Lobsters, Devoe's Kerosene, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, &c., ex Henry, from New York. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

W H E A T.
ADELAIDE
TASMANIAN
PRIME CHILIAN.
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

F L O U R.
ADELAIDE.—Hart's, Dunn's, Giles and Smith's, and other town brands.
ADELAIDE.—Rayner's, and other best country brands.
ADELAIDE.—Fine, households, seconds.
CALIFORNIAN.—Extra superfine, 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags.
TASMANIAN.—Walker's, Dean's, and other best superfine.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

I R O N M O N G E R Y S A L E.
TO STOREKEEPERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.
The undersigned, in order to close the business at an early date, are now offering their stock of GENERAL IRONMONGERY at COST PRICE.
Liberal terms to wholesale purchasers.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., Ironmongers, 398, George-street.
Premises to LET.

VICTORIA Sparkling Pale Ale and Stout, in hogsheads, superior quality; new brew; on SALE. JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FINE COPPER for SALE, in large or small quantities, at the Hunter River Copper Works. CHARLES THOMAS, Manager.

B R E A D S T U F F S.
The undersigned have in stock the various LEADING TOWN BRANDS ADELAIDE superfine silk-dressed FLOUR:—
MAGAREY .. Superfine
DUFFIELD .. .. Superfine, fine, and household
HART .. .. Superfine
DUNN .. .. Superfine and fine
GILES and SMITH .. Superfine and fine
STEVENS .. .. Superfine,
besides other excellent makes not so generally known, in
Superfine
Fine
Household
Seconds.
Also,
Orange, Bathurst, and Burrows (N. S. Wales) Flour
South Australian Wheat
Tasmanian Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

BENCRAFT'S OATMEAL, in bags of 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Agent, W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st. S.

BIRD'S-EYE PEPPER SEED, true, 1s. per packet. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

SORGHUM TARTARICUM, a new cereal, 1s. per packet. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-st.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE make monthly shipments of their celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT to the undersigned, who are thereby enabled to assure their customers of the genuine article as fresh as can possibly be obtained, and at the lowest market price.
BEAUMONT and WALLER, Timber and General Building Material Merchants, opposite Railway Gate, Botany Road.

DOORS, sashes, casements, shutters, mouldings, &c., &c., on hand, and made to order. Goodlet & Smith.

CEDAR, Maryborough, Colonial and American timber of all descriptions. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

STONEWARE bread pans, butter jars, bottles, kegs, &c. on hand and made to order. Goodlet and Smith.

GALVANIZED Iron, sheet zinc and lead, and cement, at reduced price. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Maryborough Baltic, Oregon and clear pine. F. Miller, Albion Wf.

400,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, &c. Miller, Albion Wf.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on HIRE, or for SALE. GIBSON and CO.'S Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

BUGGIES and Harness, new and second-hand, of every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, Pitt-st.

TO SOLICITORS.—For Disposal, on reasonable terms, a COUNTRY PRACTICE. District wealthy and populous. Apply to T. B. WATSON, Solicitor, Lloyd's-chambers.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, PRINCE ALFRED VILLA, delightfully situated at the Railway Bridge, and having extensive frontage to the Liverpool Road. The property contains nearly 6 acres. The land is divided into an Orchard of three acres, containing about 600 full bearing trees, and a Vineyard of 1200 grape vines, in fine order, several large strawberry beds, noted in the Sydney markets as the finest in the colony; the residue, about 2¼ acres, is a fine paddock for cultivation or grazing. The house contains 7 rooms and kitchen, with verandah, and in thorough and substantial order; there is also on the property a gardener's Cottage of four rooms, stables, and every convenience for a respectable family. This is one of the best suburban properties that has been offered for some time, and a large annual income is derived from the fruit alone. The unimproved land is a capital site for a villa. The 'buses pass the door six times a day. For particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES KURTZ, on the property.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by G. H. Thorn, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat sheep.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Johnson to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers, by train from Goulburn.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Bassingthwaite to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
300 very prime heavy-weight fat wethers.

Horses
Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
Horses.
At 12 o'clock,
800 fat sheep.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Horses, drays, spring-carts, gigs, buggies, waggons
Saddle, harness, side-saddles, &c., &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Monday, the 12th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
500 really prime fat wethers, in lots, per train from One Tree Hill.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. George Gipson to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 12th October, at half-past 9 o'clock,
145 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Moall station.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. C. Clarke to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
500 large, full-fleeced store wethers.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by James Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 10 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, have arrived by train.

FAT SHEEP. FAT SHEEP.

THOMAS ARGENT is instructed by R. H. Unwin, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
700 very superior fat wethers, 56lbs. each, and one of the finest lots offered this year.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, October 14th, 1868.

Invoice of Walter Hayward and Co.'s CHAIRS.
Just landed ex Arcos.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 14th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of Walter Hayward and Co.'s chairs, comprising 300 cases—
Ladies' oak dining-room chairs
Florence ditto
Lucialine ditto
Grecian painted ditto
Filmore light ditto
Ditto white ditto
Children's dining ditto
Ditto low and cane ditto
Washington wood seat ditto
Oak cane-seated rocking ditto
Painted ditto ditto ditto
Oak cane-seated office ditto
Cottage dining-room ditto.
Terms at sale.

University-street, Missenden Road, Newtown.

Two COTTAGE Properties.

F. E. RISHWORTH will dispose of the above by public auction, on the ground, MONDAY, the 19th October, at 12 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the New Auction Mart, corner of Castlereagh and Park streets.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Mart,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting of chests of drawers, chiffonieres, sofas, couches, chairs, tables, safes, pier and toilet glasses, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, large shop chest of drawers, perambulators, chaff-cutters, clocks, ornaments, crockery, glass and china, kitchen utensils, and sundries too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Thomas Hillard, pawnbroker, York-street, as advertised in HERALD of 7th and 10th instant.
The jewellery will be sold at 2 o'clock.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

At the corner of Pitt and Park streets.
Established a quarter of a century.

M. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Horsehair sofas, couches, horsehair and leather chairs and couches, iron and cedar bedsteads, bedding, safes, chiffonieres, sideboard, round tables, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, dressers, washstands, large cooking stoves, dining tables, china, glass, crockery, kitchen requisites, &c.
Also,
Sash frames, doors, ironmongery, lumber, &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Argyle-street, George-street North.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The whole of the household furniture of a large board and lodging house, comprising—Chiffoniere, dining tables, pier glass, chairs, chests of drawers, washstands complete, iron bedsteads, feather beds, bedding, sofas, couches, carpets, fenders, glass case with ship, ornaments, china, crockery, kitchen stove, and utensils.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
Bullock Bows, Ploughshares, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, October 12, at 11 o'clock,
102 bullock bows
23 ploughshares, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mrs. Calder.

By Order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee.

THIS DAY.

Brilliant-toned Cottage Piano by Broadwood.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A superior cottage piano, by Broadwood.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Auction Sale of Useful Household Furniture, &c.

Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects, consisting of dining, loo, card, and occasional tables; sideboards, chiffonieres, bookcases; dining, parlour, and bedroom chairs; sofas, couches, and easy chairs, carpets, oilcloth, hearth rugs, matting, china, glass, and earthenware, ornaments, wood and iron single and double bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and bedding, &c., chests of drawers, wardrobes, washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses, towel horses, kitchen utensils, cooking stoves, mangles, ironmongery, &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, October 13th, at 11 o'clock.

23 Packages
Summer Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
A large consignment of summer drapery, clothing, &c., consisting of
Light fancy ground prints
Brilliants
Purple pads
Printed muslins
Toilet quilts
Terry counterpanes
Horrockses' longcloths
Hollins' ditto
Saxony and Welsh flannels
Rough and dressed hollands
36 ¼-inch greys
Linen and cotton ticks
Plain and fancy drills
Black broads
Fancy tweeds and doeskins
Black alpacas and coburgs
Crimean flannels
Scarlet and blue blankets
Scotch twill shirts, O.S.
Light ground crimeans
Men's and youths' white shirts
Summer suits
Fancy tweed trousers
Felt hats, caps, &c., &c.
Also,
2 bales woolpacks, each 50.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

No landing ex Jason and Dundonald.

THURSDAY, 15th,
FRIDAY, 16th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of the above, now landing.
Particulars on Wednesday.

MONSTER SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Raphael and Co., successors to Lenehan and Co., to sell by public auction, on their premises, Castlereagh-street, near King-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th, at 11 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st of October,
The whole of their valuable and useful stock of household furniture; bedroom, chimney, and pier glasses; comprising everything requisite for general house furnishing, also a large variety of richly cut glass chandeliers, for gas or candles.
For positive sale, to make room for new goods in course of manufacture.
Particulars will be enumerated in future advertisements.

Boots and Shoes.

Now landing, ex Jason.
Manufactured by
Jackson and Sons
J. Joseph
Benjamin, Brothers.

TUESDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th,
70 packages boots and shoes, comprising an excellent assortment of ladies' and children's wear.
Terms, liberal.

On MONDAY, October 12th, at 11 o'clock.

American Lampware
American Lampware.

Now landing ex Archos, from New York.

45 Packages Splendid American Lampware, comprising all the Newest Designs.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

Important to Dealers in Lampware, Country Storekeepers, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, October 12th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
45 packages American Lampware, comprising
Small hand lamps, patent E hinge burners
Kitchen lamps, viz., union, ring, groove, plain, &c., &c., with patent A burners
Table lamps, viz., opal, flint, alabaster, ruby, Nichols, Boston, Sandwich, &c., &c., with patent B burners
Opal shop lamps, with china shades
Brass shop lamps, with metal shades
Harp and hanging lamps, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
20 packages Tom Thumb, A, and B chimneys, in small packages.
Terms, liberal.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Stanger Leathes.

Wines and Spirits
Beers
Tools of Trade
Office Furniture, &c., &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, R. H. Sempill, Esq.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises, Jamison-street, THIS DAY, the 12th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The stock-in-trade, office urniture, &c., in the above estate.
Terms, cash.

White Lead
Paints
Dry Colours
Oil
Turpentine, &c.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
400 kegs white lead
42 casks dry colours
Mixed paints, various
5 hogsheads colza oil
100 drums ditto
50 ditto turpentine.
Terms at sale.

Norwood.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 12 o'clock,
Allotments Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, of section 10.
These allotments have a frontage to the New Cook's River Road and to Oxford-street, are near the Petersham Railway Station, and in the best position of this delightful suburb; land so desirably situated as this must shortly be of greatly increased value, and the sale being without reserve, an opportunity is offered for a snug paying investment.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 12th instant.

To Shopkeepers, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.
In the Assigned Estate of Robert Condell.

Boots and Shoes, Machinery, Plant, Lease of Premises, Goodwill, and Fixtures.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Robert Condell, boot and shoe maker, to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, near Bathurst-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Stock-in-trade of boots and shoes
Machinery
Plant and materials
Lease and goodwill
Fixtures.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

Just Landed,
A Small Shipment for Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 13, at 11 o'clock,
35 packages new goods.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Preserved Provisions.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, WEDNESDAY, October 14th,
300 cases new goods.
Full particulars at sale.
Samples at Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

THE FIRST OF THIS SEASON'S NEW CROP.

Entire Cargo of the Barque Metaris, from Mauritius, comprising
5934 BAGS,
selected expressly for this market,
consisting of
Finest Snowdrops, Fine White Crystals, Finest Straw and Yellow Crystals, Fine White Counters, Yellow Counters, Grainy Rations, and Bright Browns.

On WEDNESDAY, October 14th, at the City Mart.

Under Instructions from the Importers, Messrs. T. and J. Skinner.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 14, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Metaris, with one of the best assortments ever offered to the trade, as under:—
TT—150 bags
C—300 ditto
EE—348 ditto
L—360 ditto
L over 8—380 ditto
RR—300 ditto
U— 70 ditto
U over 1— 44 ditto
E— 40 ditto
DD—155 ditto
DD over 4— 87 ditto
HH—169 ditto
MM— 77 ditto
H—200 ditto
GG—237 ditto
NN— 83 ditto
S— 30 ditto
M— 60 ditto
LL—158 ditto
N—100 ditto
BB— 36 ditto
T—140 ditto
G— 59 ditto
W—358 ditto
R—162 ditto
P— 67 ditto
X— 91 ditto
Z— 99 ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Prime California Wheat.
Balance of the Cargo ex North Star, from San Francisco.

On account of whom it may concern.
Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, Towns's Wharf, THIS DAY, October 12, at 3 o'clock,
2500 (more or less) bushels California wheat, in small bags—with all faults, if any.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

New Paddle Steamer
PERSEVERANCE,
For Positive Sale.

Light Draught of Water.
Just the Vessel for the shallow Rivers to the Northward.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The new paddle steamer Perseverance, carrying 40 tons on a draught of water of only 4 feet 6 inches.
She is an excellent sea-going boat, only twelve months old, coppered and copper-fastened and treenailed; was constructed under the immediate superintendence of the owner, her engines and hull being in the most perfect condition.
Her dimensions are—
Length, 80 feet
Beam, 15 feet
Depth, 5½ feet.
Sails and boat complete.
She has been moored in Pyrmont Bay for intending purchasers to overhaul.

Fuller particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

On TUESDAY, October 13th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Captain Purcell, R. A., Dawes' Battery.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
Elegant Walnutwood Drawing-room Furniture
Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Furniture
Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood, only twelve months in use; cost 220 guineas
Ornaments
Vases
Lustres
Pier Glasses
Carpets
Kitchen Sundries
2 Milch Cows
Poultry, and
Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain Purcell, R.A., to sell by auction, at his residence, Dawes' Battery, on TUESDAY, October 13th, at 11 o'clock,
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegant drawing-room suite, consisting of
6 arm chairs
6 chairs
2 lounges
Centre ottoman
2 footstools
Handsome walnut loo table
2 ditto card tables
Console table and glass
Ormolu clock, under shade
Ornaments
Magnificent grand pianoforte, by Broadwood
Carpet and rug.
DINING-ROOM.
Massive dining-room suite
Telescope dining table and cover
Dumb waiter
Chandelier
Carpet and hearthrug,
BEDROOMS.
Bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and furniture
Chests drawers
Towel horses, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES.
Richly cut glass
Electroplate
Table cutlery
China tea, dinner, and dessert services
Kitchen utensils
Holloware
Poultry, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, October 14th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Glass and China Warehousemen
Country Storekeepers
General Dealers
Speculators, and others.

Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
350 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

Just landed ex Glenaros, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 14th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted glassware.
☞ Particulars of which will be published.
Terms at sale.
The above are now on view.

On FRIDAY next, 16th October.

Important Sale by Auction of
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores,
DAMAGED SUGARS,
Rice, Flour, Fruits, Provisions, &c.

To Grocers, Country Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of groceries, damaged sugars, oilmen's stores, &c., &c.

Preliminary Notice.

At Cheverells, Elizabeth Bay Road, Darlinghurst, the residence of John Todd, Esq.

On WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Sale by auction of
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL
Household Furniture, manufactured to order by the celebrated house of Gillott and Co., London.
Very powerful and sweet toned Rosewood Semi-grand Pianoforte, manufactured by Collard and Collard
Glass, China, Electroplate
Also,
A very handsome Iron-grey Pony, very quiet and accustomed to children.
&c., &c., &c.
☞ Particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John Todd, Esq., who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at his residence, Cheverells, Elizabeth Bay Road, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his highly valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 13th October.

SALE OF CHOICE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

SUBURBAN.
DARLING POINT.—Choice Blocks of LAND, of the DARLINGTON ESTATE, situate between the mansions of Messrs. HENRY MORT and THOMAS SKINNER.

ASHFIELD.—KORFF'S COTTAGE, together with 4 acres of LAND, planted with the choicest descriptions of fruit trees and vines.

COUNTRY.
TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.—All that BLOCK OF LAND known as HUGH OWEN'S GRANT, containing 2 acres 1 rood 31 perches.
GORMAN and MILLER.
Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street.

DARLING POINT. DARLING POINT.

THE CHOICEST BLOCKS of land in that locality, between the Mansions of Messrs. HENRY MORT and THOMAS SKINNER, comprising the whole of the unsold portion of the
DARLINGTON ESTATE,
as now subdivided into allotments of from 2 roods and 15 perches up to 3 roods and 30 perches, part having large frontages to the DARLING POINT ROAD, and part having frontages to a reserved road of one chain wide, with also frontages to the waters of DOUBLE BAY.

GORMAN and MILLER have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Land Sales Room, 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th October,
The whole of the remaining portion of the
DARLINGTON ESTATE.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.
Terms at sale.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

In the Estate of the late
SPENCER HART WILSON.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
All that Allotment of Land, known as HUGH OWEN'S GRANT, containing 2 ACRES 1 ROOD and 31 PERCHES, bounded on the north by Moore's allotment, east 10 degrees north, 816 links; on the east by Biggs-street, south 45 degrees east, 300 links; on the south by Owen and Tindall's allotment, west 10 degrees, 816 links; and on the west by George-street, north 45 degrees west, 300 links.
TITLE unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

GORMAN and MILLER have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th October,
The above valuable allotment of land, situate in the heart of the township of Liverpool, and which is now for absolute sale.

☞ The Auctioneers would particularly recommend intending purchasers to inspect the above property prior to day of sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

ASHFIELD. ASHFIELD.

KORFF'S COTTAGE.
All that Parcel of Land, containing about 4 acres, upon which is erected a substantial Cottage, built of weather-boards, lined throughout with wood, and papered, containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Pantries, Kitchen, and Servant's Room. There is also a Slab Stable, Coach-house, and Wash-house, a Copper Boiler is also fitted for washing.
The Orchard, comprising about 4 Acres, is planted with the choicest descriptions of fruit trees and vines, all of which are now about to bear fruit. The whole has been highly cultivated by the proprietor at great expense.
The property has a large frontage to Thomas-street on one side, and is bounded by the Railway line on another side. Its proximity to the station always commands for it a ready tenancy, and should attract the attention of gentlemen seeking a choice residence in the most favourite Railway Suburb.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th OCTOBER,
The above described REALLY VALUABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, which is now for absolute sale, and to which the auctioneers would invite the attention of intending purchasers.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.

By order of the Government of New South Wales.

DAY OF SALE, MONDAY, 12th October.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. J. BOWIE WILSON, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 12th October, at half-past 11 o'clock,
New leases for five years of the several runs of Crown Lands hereinafter mentioned, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations framed in pursuance thereof.

*_* Full particulars of the boundaries of the several runs may be obtained on application at Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's Rooms; or from the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 223, of Tuesday, 8th September.
The special attention of intending purchasers is directed to the conditions under which these leases will be sold, viz.:—
The lease of each run will be sold—subject to the fixed annual rental specified—to the person who may offer the highest premium for the purchase thereof.
The purchaser will be required to pay down, at the time of sale, a deposit equivalent to 25 per cent. of the premium (if any) offered for the lease, together with the rent for the year, computed from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1868.
The balance of the purchase money for the lease must be paid into the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, within three months of the day of sale; and in default of such payment, the sale will become void, and the amount paid by way of deposit will be forfeited.
These runs will not be liable to assessment under the Increased Assessment and Rent Act of 1858.
Any further information may be obtained on application at the Crown Lands Office, Sydney, or the Commissioners of Crown Lands of the respective districts.

| No. | | Estimated area. acres. | Rent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ALBERT DISTRICT. | | |
| 1 | Parro Plains, No. 1.. | 64,000 | £10 |
| 2 | Parro Plains, No. 2.. | 64,000 | 10 |
| 3 | Parro Plains, No. 3.. | 61,440 | 10 |
| 4 | Parro Plains, No. 4.. | 62,720 | 10 |
| 5 | Parro Plains, No. 5.. | 62,720 | 10 |
| 6 | Parro Plains, No. 6.. | 62,720 | 10 |
| 7 | Parro Plains, No. 7.. | 62,720 | 10 |
| 8 | Parro Plains, No. 8.. | 61,440 | 10 |
| 9 | Parro Plains, No. 9.. | 58,240 | 10 |
| 10 | Parro Plains, No. 10 | 42,240 | 10 |
| 11 | Rankin's Hill, No. 3, block B | 64,000 | 100 |
| 12 | Rankin's Hill, No. 3, block C | 64,000 | 10 |
| 13 | Rankin's Hill, No. 3, block D | 64,000 | 10 |
| 14 | Rankin's Hill, No. 3, block E | 64,000 | 10 |
| 15 | Rankin's Hill, No. 4, block E | 64,000 | 10 |
| 16 | Rankin's Hill, No. 4, block F | 64,000 | 100 |
| 17 | Rankin's Hill East, No. 4, block C | 64,000 | 100 |
| 18 | Rankin's Hill East, No. 4, block E | 64,000 | 100 |
| 19 | Wentworth, No. 1 .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 20 | Wentworth, No. 2 .. | 58,880 | 92 |
| 21 | Wentworth, No. 3 .. | 57,600 | 90 |
| 22 | Wentworth, No. 4 .. | 62,080 | 97 |
| 23 | Wentworth, No. 5 .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 24 | Wentworth, No. 6 .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 25 | Wentworth, No. 7 .. | 64,800 | 100 |
| 26 | Wentworth, No. 8 .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 27 | Greenough's Hill, No. 1 block B | 53,280 | 10 |
| 28 | Donald's Plains, block A | 60,160 | 94 |
| 29 | Donald's Plains, block C | 40,000 | 63 |
| 30 | Donald's Plains, block F | 40,000 | 63 |
| 31 | Donald's Plains, block I | 64,000 | 100 |
| 32 | Donald's Plains, block L | 64,000 | 100 |
| 33 | Kootooloomondoo .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 34 | North Kootooloomondoo | 64,000 | 100 |
| 35 | Nungo .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 36 | Weimbutta | 64,000 | 100 |
| 37 | Tyngnynia | 64,000 | 100 |
| 38 | Outer Kelly West .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 39 | Manatoo East | 64,000 | 100 |
| 40 | Manatoo West | 40,320 | 63 |
| 41 | Wanga East | 64,000 | 100 |
| 42 | Wanga West | 64,000 | 100 |
| 43 | Nardoo .. | 32,000 | 50 |
| 44 | Lubra .. | 52,800 | 83 |
| 45 | Mooree .. | 48,840 | 77 |
| 46 | Otako .. | 60,800 | 95 |
| 47 | Moamo, block O | 64,000 | 100 |
| 48 | Moama, block R | 64,000 | 100 |
| 49 | Ballina .. | 60,800 | 95 |
| 50 | Bally Castle | 57,600 | 90 |
| 51 | Maghera .. | 51,680 | 81 |
| 52 | Blarney .. | 59,360 | 93 |
| 53 | Dargle .. | 60,800 | 95 |
| 54 | Wunawunty | 64,000 | 100 |
| | BLIGH DISTRICT. | | |
| 55 | East Tyrone | 9,500 | 16 |
| 56 | Drillwarner | 57,000 | 10 |
| 57 | Yarraman North .. | 16,000 | 10 |
| 58 | Terembone, No. 1 | 16,000 | 25 |
| 59 | Terembone, No. 2 .. | 16,000 | 25 |
| 60 | Thurumbone Back .. | 16,000 | 25 |
| | CLARENCE DISTRICT. | | |
| 61 | Tyalgrun .. | 61,440 | 96 |
| | DARLING DISTRICT. | | |
| 62 | Back Prunella, block A | 60,800 | 10 |
| 63 | Back Prunella, block B | 57,600 | 10 |
| 64 | East Milang | 60,160 | 94 |
| 65 | Milang West | 64,000 | 100 |
| 66 | Meroo Run | 44,800 | 70 |
| 67 | South Gall Gall, block A | 61,440 | 96 |
| 68 | Nadbuck West | 39,680 | 62 |
| 69 | Rantyga .. | 54 400 | 85 |
| 70 | West Dhoon | 64,000 | 100 |
| 71 | Enmore .. | 48,000 | 75 |
| 72 | Cambellia .. | 48,640 | 76 |
| | LACHLAN DISTRICT. | | |
| 73 | Mahurangi | 64,000 | 100 |
| 74 | North Hyandra | 40,000 | 10 |
| 75 | North-east Wallandra | 64,000 | 10 |
| 76 | Goba Creek | 9,600 | 15 |
| | MACLEAY DISTRICT. | | |
| 77 | Cullatin .. | 11,520 | 18 |
| 78 | Tanban .. | 20,480 | 32 |
| | MONARO DISTRICT. | | |
| 79 | Tantangara, or Gulph | 40,000 | 10 |
| 80 | Bulgar Creek | 10,000 | 16 |
| 81 | Boggy Plain | 4,480 | 10 |
| | MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT. | | |
| 82 | Upper Gobrragandera | 51,000 | 16 |
| 83 | Gerogery .. | Withdrawn | |
| | WARREGO DISTRICT. | | |
| 84 | Keirangundah | 35,200 | 55 |
| 85 | Tindayrey, or Merrere Back.. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 86 | Moquilamba | 64,000 | 100 |
| 87 | Booroondara | 64,000 | 100 |
| 88 | Booroondara, East .. | 57,600 | 90 |
| 89 | Booroondara, East, Back | 57,600 | 90 |
| 90 | Coronga .. | 16,000 | 25 |
| 91 | Glenariff, block D .. | 64,000 | 10 |
| | WELLINGTON DISTRICT. | | |
| 92 | Babinda .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 93 | Babinda, North | 64,000 | 100 |
| 94 | Gewaroo .. | 64,000 | 100 |
| 95 | Pange North | 64,000 | 100 |
| 96 | Hermitage Plains, block A1 | Withdrawn | |
| 97 | Hermitage Plains, block S | 64,000 | 100 |
| 98 | Hermitage Plains, block Z | Withdrawn | |
| 99 | Glenariff, block C .. | 64,000 | 10 |

THIS DAY, 12th October.

O R D E R O F S A L E.
City, Suburban, and Country Freeholds, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock, PROMPT.
FITZROY-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Three favourably situated dwelling-houses, Nos. 237, 239, and 245, near its junction with Park Road, on Moore Park. Torrens's Act title.
NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Two well-finished substantial houses, No. 23, Norton-street, and 22, Little Norton-street, at the rear.
WAVERLEY.—The choicest sites in the centre of this suburb, formerly the property of Mr. W. B. Allen (between the tollbar and Charing Cross Hotel). Title, Torrens's Act. Also, allotment 40 feet frontage to Coogee Road, near the Waverley Tea Gardens Inn, and adjoining Mr. Gray's land.
COUNTY OF DURHAM.—Capital farm of 176 acres, on Glennie's Creek, about 8 miles from Singleton, well known as the property of Mr. F. C. Gaggin.
By order of the mortgagee.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

TWO WELL-FINISHED SUBSTANTIAL HOUSES, No. 23, Norton-street, and 22, Little Norton-street, at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 14 FEET TO NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS, with a depth of 107 feet extending to Little Norton-street, on which, fronting Norton-street, is a brick-built house on stone foundations, No. 23; and Little Norton-street, a similarly constructed house, No. 22; each containing 4 rooms, and verandah in front, with good yards, and water laid on at the rear.

☞ These houses are faithfully built and well-finished, with double-hung sashes, moulded architraves and skirtings; indeed, no expense has been spared to render them substantial and comfortable dwellings. They realise, at low rentals, £54 12s per annum, and, as a small paying city investment, in first-class order and in a healthy position, they are worthy of attention.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

FITZROY-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

THREE FAVOURABLY-SITUATED DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 237, 239, and 245, FITZROY-STREET, a few feet from its junction with PARK ROAD, the new thoroughfare now being formed through MOORE PARK to Paddington.

TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th October, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that piece of Land having a FRONTAGE of 32 feet to FITZROY-STREET, with a depth of about 75 feet, on which are those TWO recently-erected HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 237 and 239, FITZROY-STREET, most faithfully built, of brick, on stone foundations, and containing each—hall, 4 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, servants' room, and cellar, with yard, &c., &c., at the rear: water laid on.
*_* These houses have only just been completed. They are finished in good style, with cemented front, flagged verandah, balcony, ornamental iron palisades, &c. Both are let, and realise a rental of 22s per week each, or £114 8s per annum.

LOT 2.—All that allotment of land having a frontage of 13 feet to Fitzroy-street, with a depth of about 75 feet, on which is that 2-story brick-built dwelling house, No. 245, FITZROY-STREET, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and attic room, with yard, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property occupies an elevated improving position on the Surry Hills, and will be considerably enhanced in value on completion of the extensive improvements in Moore Park. The locality is a favourite one for residence, and ensures constant tenants, rendering the houses a SECURE PARMANENT CITY INVESTMENT, with large prospective advantages. The instructions from the proprietors are ABSOLUTELY TO SELL, and intending purchasers are invited specially to inspect the lots.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

CAPITAL FARM of 176 Acres on Glennie's Creek, about eight miles from SINGLETON, well-known as the property of Mr. F. C. Gaggin.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 176 ACRES more or less, situated in the parish of Vane, county of Durham, being a portion of the Sydenham Estate, commencing at the north bank of Glennie's Creek, where the line forming the east boundary of that portion of the property purchased by Mr. Noble is connected with it, and bounded thence on the west by the said boundary line bearing north 58 chains, on the north by the north boundary of the original grant bearing east 52 chains 20 links, and on the east and south by Glennie's Creek downwards to the point of commencement, or howsoever otherwise the said land is or may be bounded, described, or distinguished.
Together with the improvements thereon.

☞ The above land is portion of an early selection, has an extensive frontage to Glennie's Creek, near its junction with Falbrook.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Title may be inspected on application to Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WAVERLEY.

The CHOICEST SITES in the centre of the most valuable portion of this favourite and rapidly-improving suburb, being a subdivision of the Estate formerly the property of Mr. W. B. ALLEN, fronting the main Coogee Road (between the Toll-bar and the Charing Cross Hotel), Birrell-street, and other wide roads, and opposite the well-known residences and grounds of Messrs. J. and E. VICKERY, and other highly-improved properties.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.

TERMS, LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described valuable Estate, subdivided into BUILDING ALLOTMENTS and VILLA SITES, which occupy, without exception, the choicest positions in the favourite beautiful suburb of
WAVERLEY,
fronting
COOGEE ROAD,
BOTANY ROAD,
BIRRELL-STREET,
HENRY-STREET.

☞ This well-known property is in the centre of Waverley. It has been kept out of the market for various reasons for a number of years, and is now brought forward
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE,
with all the advantages of IMPROVED ACCESS, GOOD ROADS, LIBERAL SUBDIVISION, and a PERFECT TITLE,
REGISTERED UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

Each lot has a frontage of 25 to 40 feet to the above roads (all of which are one chain wide), with depths varying from 130 to 200 feet, in most cases extending to 20-feet lanes at the rear. The nature of the land admirably adapts it for building purposes, and it is acknowledged by all to stand unequalled in point of position, whether for villa sites or for business purposes. To the mechanic or small capitalist this sale affords facilities for purchasing a choice allotment in a main leading thoroughfare within easy accessible distance from Sydney, while at the same time an opportunity will be given to those who are desirous to secure larger areas for garden grounds and villa sites.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivisions may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

To Scullers, Amateurs, and others.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, October 8th, 1868.

HOLDSWORTH v. WILLIAM HICKEY.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 12th October instant, at 12 noon, at Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, unless the above writ is previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
One outrigger wager boat, with sculls.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1464311

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Hunter-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery, Elizabeth-street. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
J. R. Goodlet, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.

Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.

Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

LONDON and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Cos. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital .......... One million
Paid-up.......... £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.
Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Unlimited Liability.

The undersigned, having full powers to act for the above-named Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for Fire and Marine risks of every description.
Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital .............................. £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds Invested ........... 1,500,000
Annual Income, over £800,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are now issued at lowest rates adequate and without reference to any fixed scale.
Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses, the undersigned being empowered to settle all claims arising under the policies issued by them.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.—All new Insurances with participation effected after this date will become entitled to an increased share of the profits in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders. Policies issued and claims settled by the undersigned without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital ....................... £2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

NORTHERN RIVERS SUGAR MAKING CO. (LIMITED).
Shares £5 each, to be paid by instalments of 10s. per Month.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
Messrs. J. L. Montefiore | Messrs. M. Metcalfe
J. S. Willis | W. H. Deloitte.

NOTICE.
Parties desirous of obtaining Shares in this Co., are requested to make application for same (accompanied by deposit of 10s. per share), either to Messrs. Barton and Melhado, Brokers, Pitt-street, or to the Directors, at the office, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 31st of October instant.
Prospectuses, forms of application, and every information will be supplied by the undersigned.
W. H. DELOITTE, Pitt-street.
5th October, 1868.

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PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GREAT COMBINATION.
GRAND OPERA.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of
Madame ANNA BISHOP,
Who will appear in conjunction with those celebrated artistes:—
Signora IDA VITALI
Signor UGO DEVOTI
Signor GUISEPPE BERTOLINI,
and
Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES.

N.B.—The ORCHESTRA has been greatly augmented and
A FULL CHORUS
engaged; and in the scenery and mechanism every attention to detail has been strictly observed.
STALL entrance in Castlereagh and King streets.

Conductor—Herr CARL SCHMITT.

THIS EVENING, Monday,
The performance will commence, at 8 o'clock, with Bellini's Grand Opera Seria,
NORMA.
Norma ......................... Madame Anna Bishop
Adalgisa ...................... Signora Ida Vitali
Pollio ........................ Signor Ugo Devoti
Oroveso ....................... Signor Guiseppe Bertolini.

End of the Opera,
Mr. C. LASCELLES
will sing a
BUFFO SONG,
accompanying himself on the pianoforte.

To conclude with
FAINT HEART NEVER WON
FAIR LADY.

MR. W. KING'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday Evening, October 12.

GRAND JUVENILE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the Patronage of
His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Belmore, who have signified their intention of honouring the performance with their presence.

MR. J. C. FISHER'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place at the
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, October 14th, 1868.
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.
Miss Wiseman, Miss James, Mrs. Cordner, and Messrs. J. Smith, C. W. Rudd, J. W. Hall, and A. Fairfax.

THE JUVENILE CHOIR,
consisting of nearly
THREE HUNDRED CHILDREN,
(trained by the Tonic Sol-Fa method), will sing the pieces performed by them before his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; together with many new selections. Their
PROGRAMME
will include the following choruses and part songs:—
RIPE STRAWBERRIES
MARCH OF THE RIFLE CADETS
HAIL, SMILING MORN
SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE
JACK AND GILL
THE HAYMAKERS
FOOTSTEPS ON THE STAIRS
WINDS, GENTLY WHISPER
RULE BRITANNIA.
Conductor ........................ Mr. J. C. FISHER.
Accompanyist ............ Mr. W. G. BROADHURST.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s.
Tickets and programmes at all the Music Depots and Booksellers. Seats in the dress circle may be secured at the Box Office.
Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PATRON.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.
PATRONESS.
Her Ladyship the Countess of Belmore.
VICE-PATRONS.
The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, Knight, Q.C., &c.
The Hon. James Martin, Q.C., Attorney-General, &c.
Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq., M.P.
PRESIDENT.
The Right Worshipful the Mayor.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
His Honor Judge Francis.
CONDUCTOR.
Mr. John Deane.
ACCOMPANYIST.
Mr. Montague L. Younger.

The third grand CONCERT of the season will take place in the hall of the Exchange, on the evening of
TUESDAY, 20th October.

QROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—"Don Juan" ........................ Mozart
2. Glee—"Lovely Night" ........................ Orpheus
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
3. Scena—"Sad is my soul" .................... Wallace
Miss JAMES.
4. Quartet—"Hymn to the Emperor" .......... Haydn
First and Second Violin, Tenor, and Bass.
5. Song—"Good bye, Sweetheart" .............. Hatton
Mr. W. SMITH (Amateur).
6. Duet—"Down by the Avon's flowing stream" .. Glover
Miss JAMES and Mr. H. GOOCH (Amateur).
PART II.
1. Overture—"Semiramide" ...................... Rossini
2. Song—"A Bandit's Life" ......................
Mr. H. GOOCH (Amateur).
3. Fantasie, Violin—"Lucia di Lammermoor" .. Singelee
Mr. GREENFIELD (Amateur).
4. Song—"Go, Forget me" ...................... Mortimer
Miss JAMES.
5. Glee—"The Young Musicians" ............... Orpheus
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
6. March—"Athalie" ........................ Mendelssohn.

Intended subscribers for the remaining half of the season must make early application to any member of the Committee; or to
CHARLES DAVIS, Hon. Secretary,
138, Pitt-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
MILLION PRICES.

THIS EVENING, and during the week.
Bachelder's Grand Historic Mirror of the
AMERICAN WAR,
together with the Great Naval Engagement between the
MERIMAC AND MONITOR,
and the Kearsage and Alabama.
Concluding with the Funeral Procession of the late President Lincoln, at the City of Washington.
Reserved seats, 2s.; second ditto, 1s.; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

EXCURSION TO ATHOL GARDENS.
SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.
Second Excursion of the Season will take place next SATURDAY, October 17th instant.
Quadrille Band engaged.
G. L. CARTER, Hon. Secretary.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.).
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

JUST RECEIVED from London, BARRETT, the perpetrator of the Clerkenwell Explosion. Waxworks.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK STREET.
CRADLES VERSUS GIN CASES.
Think ye when the fairest of Pharaoh's fair daughters
Lay the infantine Moses afloat on the waters,
It was not the cradle in which he was laid
As well as the babe, that inspired the fair maid?
In his neat wicker cradle all woven of willow,
With his cheek on his arm and his arm on the pillow,
Touch'd a chord in the heart of the proud monarch's daughter,
And Judah was spared one lone son from his slaughter.
Had he been cast off in an empty gin case,
Say, where should we now seek the bold Hebrew race?
An endless variety of cradles, bassinetts, baby baskets, and all other baskets; chairs recaned, baskets repaired.
CAUTION.—We have no connection with hawkers of baskets who, we understand, represent they are selling for us.
WILEY and SON.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—Artificial teeth on gold and vulcanite. Teeth stopped with gold cement. Children's teeth regulated. Opposite M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, Pitt-street.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by A. J. WATT and CO.'S WORM LOZENGES, which are agreeable to take, and suitable for adults and children. Sold in packets, at 1s. and 2s., 534, George-street, Sydney.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and hair. 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Curling Fluid curls ladies' or gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Also, wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye produces a perfect colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this wash, in a few days grey hair assumes its original colour, and remains so. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores.

ALEX. ROSS'S PREPARATIONS as above, are sold by T. M. PANE, Medical Hall, 84, King-street.

JOHN BELL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.
Homœopathic Prescriptions accurately dispensed. Genuine and Fresh Medicines, Books, Medicine Chests all sizes, Arnica, Rhus, Camphor, Theobromine, Cocoa, Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.

THE ART OF MAKING MONEY PLENTY IN EVERY MAN'S POCKET, by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, to be had gratis, of all Chemists and Druggists.
GILMAN'S PATENT MEDICINES.
Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam cures diarrhœa, dysentery, cramp in the stomach, neuralgia, indigestion, flatulence, &c., and is an invaluable remedy applied externally for all burns, scalds, bruises, and wounds.
Dr. Seth Arnold's Arnica and Hemlock Plasters, for lumbago, rheumatism, pain or weakness in the breast, side, back, or limbs, also for bruises, sprains, fractures, and gout.
Gilman's Pulmonary Troches, for bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat, coughs and colds, and are especially recommended for clearing the voices of speakers and singers.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the colonies; and wholesale by
R. P. NEGUS and CO., Melbourne;
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS.—The proprietors of these valuable Medicines have arranged with the undersigned to keep supplies constantly in stock. The first shipment is now landing ex Archos.
The Proprietors of Row's Drug Stores; and
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

EUREKA, EUREKA, EUREKA.—RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
All persons suffering from the above complaints are invited to send their address to Mr. COOPER, No. 11, Macquarie-place.
Pain relieved in a few hours and a cure guaranteed.
No charge for medicines, and no compensation for services unless satisfied.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

LIST OF NOVELTIES.
FASHIONABLE MANTLES.
The Marie Antoinette, and other beautiful novelties are now being shown in our spacious New Mantle Rooms.
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
The French Milliner has been happy in her selection of novelties, the Show Room being more attractive than ever.
NEW JACKETS FOR OCTOBER.
We are now showing our elegant stock of new silk jackets for the summer season. Prices, from 15s 6d to 30s.
A NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
The Yokohama cloth (registered); this very desirable fabric is produced in a variety of different styles and qualities, a numerous collection of patterns from 8s 11d to 16s 6d the full dress.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Just concluded, a large purchase of ladies' dress materials, beautiful in quality and style, from 12s 6d to 25s
Plain and fancy linen lustres, 1s per yard
Plain and fancy camlets, 7s 6d to 10s 6d per dress
Light fancy mohairs, 6½d per yard
Norwich poplinettes, 13s 9d to 16s 6d per dress
English muslins, 4s 6d, full dress
French ditto, 7s 6d to 10s 6d full dress
Fancy grenadines, 7½d to 1s per yard.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
Musquito net, wide width, 11½d
White counterpanes, 4s 6d to 7s 6d
Toilet quilts, 8s 6d to 16s 6d
Toilet covers, 1s to 1s 9d
Nursery diaper, 3s 6d to 4s 6d piece
Good holland, 7½d to 9½d per yard
Fine white calico, 4½d to 6½d per yard
White sheeting, wide width, 1s 4½d per yard
Unbleached sheeting, ditto, 1s per yard
White linen damask cloths, 4s 6d
Unbleached damask, 2 yards wide, 1s 11½d
Fine damask napkins, 7s 6d per dozen
Worsted and damask table covers, 7s 6d
Fringed huckaback towels, 8s 6d per dozen
Leno muslin curtains, 5s 11d per pair
Elegant Swiss muslin ditto, 7s 6d ditto
White lace curtains, 6s 6d to 12s 6d per pair
New pattern prints, 5½d to 7½d per yard
Fine cambric handkerchiefs, 4s 11d per dozen
Fine unbleached calico, 4½d per yard
Good linen huckaback towelling, 10½d per yard
Plain and fancy linen glass cloth 8½d per yard
Good crimean shirtings, 1s 3d per yard
Welsh flannel, all wool, 1s 3d per yard
Plain and fancy linen drills, only 1s 3½d per yard.

MAIL NOVELTIES.
W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET,
Formerly Coutin and Griffiths.

Received a parcel of Josephine kid gloves, stitched backs, equal to first choice, 2s 11d pair. They are the best quality for the price that we have ever offered.
Black ditto, coloured stitched backs, drab and fancy ditto
Children's fancy thread gloves, all colours, from 6½d
Ladies' thread gauntlets, drab, black, white, from 18½d
Drab, blue, brown, green, gossamer falls, 1s 11d
Silver grey ditto, 2s 6d, silver grey double gossamer
Buttons, trimmings, ribbons, laces, umbrellas.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The new Japanese silks, plain colours, broché stripes. These beautiful materials, in 26 different shades, now selling at 2s 11½d per yard, any length cut.
These goods have been bought for CASH, at a large discount; they are new and remarkably cheap.
NEW SPRING DRESS STUFF.
New Arabian glacés, in all colours, white and black
New Circassian lustres, choice colours, 16½d
Plain camlets, in all the new shades, from 12½d
An assortment of beautiful materials, 12½d, were 16½d
French delaines, all wool, Humboldt, green, blue, new colours, only 12½d, the usual price is 18½d
W. C. R. would draw special attention to a line of plain camlets, at 6½d; they wash well and give durable wear.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
We would also invite special attention to our white calico, at 4½d; on inspection it will be found to be unequalled in the city for price and quality.
Damask cloth, 4s 11d; cloth table covers, 10s 9d
Counterpanes, quilts; sheeting two yards wide, 12½d
White calico, 3½d; grey, 4½d; ditto sheeting, 12½d
Brown striped drill, all linen, 18½d very strong
Every requisite for general family use.
NEW HATS, CHEAP.
Mushroom hats, 2s 11d; girls' hats, 9½d; boys', 1s 11d
Infants' hats; all the new shapes in ladies' hats
Thompson's patent eyelet skirts, 2 yards wide, from 3s 11d
Perfumery, soaps, combs, jet chains, and fancy goods
Ladies' silk umbrellas, 5s 11d to 10s 6d, brown and green
Parachutes, 3s 11d; alpaca ditto, large size, 3s 11d, 4s 11d
Gents' silk umbrellas, 8s 11d; ditto alpaca, ditto, 5s 11d
Stays, gloves, ribbons, ties, linen sets, &c., &c.

MAIL NOVELTIES.—W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, formerly Coutin and Griffiths.—Just received a parcel of Josephine kid gloves, stitched back, equal to first choice, 2s 11d pair. These are the best quality for the price that we have ever offered.
Black ditto, coloured stitched backs, drab and fancy ditto
Children's fancy thread gloves, all colours, from 6½d
Ladies' thread gauntlets, drab, black, white, from 18½d
Drab, blue, brown, green, gossamer falls, 1s 11d
Silver grey ditto, 2s 6d, silver grey double gossamer
Buttons, trimmings, ribbons, laces, umbrellas.

THE MARKET CLOTH HALL
is at
484, GEORGE-STREET, and has NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS COLONY.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—In consequence of two or three tailors adopting the names of New Market Cloth Hall and Haymarket Cloth Hall, the proprietors of the MARKET CLOTH HALL think it necessary to call particular attention to the number of their establishment.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—A very large and choice assortment of new goods just opened.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—As our goods are direct from the manufacturers, the purchaser saves one profit, equal to at least 4s in the pound.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—The trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece at wholesale prices.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
S. A. JENNINGS (late William Jennings), Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, begs to inform her customers, and the public in general, that, in consequence of the expiration of lease of the premises 394, George-street, on the 20th October, 1868, the Business will be carried on at the old establishment, 276, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
Every description of Cutlery made and repaired on the premises. Cutlery ground daily.
N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to.

Address:
S. A. JENNINGS,
Cutler, and Furnishing Ironmonger,
276, George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—A few shop fixtures for sale.

LETTS'S DIARIES.—LETTS'S DIARIES for 1869. J. READING and CO., Booksellers, 356, Geo.-st.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1869, in all sizes and bindings. J. READING and CO., 356, George-street.

POPULAR MUSIC.
God bless our Sailor Prince; Glover's popular patriotic song (with chorus), 2s 6d, per post 2s 8d
The Goodbye at the Door, sung by Mr. Lascelles, 2s, per post 2s 2d
Who's at my window? 2s; Ye tears, 2s; No one to love, 1s 6d; I cannot sing the old songs, 2s 8d; Home, sweet home, 6d; and Alice, where art thou? 2s; all sung by Madame Anna Bishop.
Per Mail Steamer.—The Songs, Duets, and Pianoforte Pieces from Verdi's "I due Foscari."
J. READING and CO., Music Sellers, 356, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, and on SALE at the Government Printing Office, William-street, Brisbane, A NEW CHART OF WIDE BAY BAR, by Lieutenant E. P. Bedwell, R.N., and Sub-Lieutenant E. H. S. Bray, R.N., of H. M. S. Challenger. Price 2s.
JAMES C. BEAL, Government Printer.

THE CHEAP BOOK SHOP,
670, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
Byron's Poetical Works, illustrated, 10d, by post 1s 3d
Moore's Poetical Works, 8d, by post 11d.

LINEAR Note, 5-quire box, assorted colours, 1s 6d, post free 2s. W. A. Cooke, stationer, 570, George-st.

5 QUIRE thick C. L. Note Paper, 1s, post free 1s 6d. W. A. Cooke, stationer, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

KENT Linear Note, assorted colours, 1s per packet, post free 1s 6d. F. and E. Cole, 380, George-street.

THE "CHOTA" WALTZ, by C. E. Horsley, just published. To be had at all Music Warehouses.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY and Sporting Chronicle, published every Saturday Morning, 297, Pitt-street.

SECOND-HAND PIANO-MELODIAN and HARMONIUM for SALE. 106, Harrington-street.

ORGAN for SALE, 5 stops, one barrel; sacred music, 10 modern tunes. 106, Harrington-street.

THE HORSE BRANDS DIRECTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES will be published immediately after the 31st December next. Price 4s. (exclusive of postage.)
In order that the number of copies required to be printed may be ascertained, intending purchasers are requested to send orders (with remittance in each case) to the Government Printer, Sydney; or to the Deputy Registrar of Brands in the several districts.

ON SALE,—
Compton's N. W. cheese
Preserved potatoes, Taylor's bacon
New figs, J. almonds, raisins
Pickles, S. pastilles, tapioca
West India arrowroot and ginger
Ground ginger, caraways, cream tartar
T. acid, carb. soda, sulphur
Epsom salts—1 oz., saltpetre
Whiting, soda crystals
Gingerbeer and soda water corks
Borwick's baking powder, all sizes
Hudson's royal washing powder
Ditto soap powder, French polish
Sperms, night lights, carriage candles
Knife powder, cod liver oil
Colman's mustards, in glass
Indigo blue, white and blue starch.
JOHN HUGHES,
Phœnix Wharf.

BONE DUST, BONE DUST.—Finest sample in the market for SALE, at £4 10s. per ton; bags, 1s each.
SAMUEL PRIESTLY, Agent, 139, Sussex-street.

DINNER SET, complete, £2; worth attention. J. B. NORTH and CO., 307 and 309, Pitt-street.

COOKING-STOVE for SALE, first-class, cost £15; price £6; 4 ft. 6 x 2. J. B. NORTH and CO., Pitt-st.

MARBLE SLATE WASHSTANDS, £3 10s; cheap. J. B. NORTH and CO., Wholesale Brokers, Pitt-st.

FLOORCLOTH, 2s per yard; any lengths. J. B. NORTH and CO., General Furnishing Depot, Pitt-st.

MARBLE SLAB TOILET GLASS, £2 10s; bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., Furnishing Warehouse.

WALNUT SUITE, chaste, elegant design; price £16. J. B. NORTH and CO., Pitt-st., near Tattersall's.

PIER GLASS, British plate, 50 x 40; price £6. J. B. NORTH and CO., Furnishing Warehouse, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a PALLIASSE-MACHINE, complete. May be seen at Moore's Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, a very fine sample, on SALE, by O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Circular Head, now landing ex Margaret. C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

PAIR Brown Buggy HORSES, thoroughly staunch and quiet, price £15 pair. GIBSON and CO.

ROAN COB, most stylish hack in Sydney, £15. Chesnut good springcart HORSE, £6.
HORSE, GIG, and HARNESS, £15 lot, a bargain.
GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR staunch HORSES, American Waggon, with Top and Break and Harness, £45. GIBSON and CO.

FOR SALE, good Waggonette, with harness and lamps; also, Spring-carts. Lilly, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, Publican's LICENSE; transfer and removal guaranteed. H. VAUGHAN, 149, King-st. E.

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A COASTING MASTER required for a small vessel. None but a sober man need apply to G. Burns, 130, Woolloomooloo-street.

A LADY, of superior qualifications, with first-class references, is desirous of obtaining PUPILS in the afternoon. English, music, French, drawing. Terms moderate. Tuition, HERALD Office.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, Windsor.—Wanted, Stock. For terms, R. King, Jericho, Windsor.

COACHMAN wanted. Apply on Monday, to Walter Lamb, Macleay-street.

CHIEF STEWARD, wanted, for sea-going steamer. Apply early, Registry Office, 400, George-street.

CABINETMAKERS wanted. E. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-street.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER open to an ENGAGEMENT (grocery, drapery, ironmongery, and wines and spirits) either on commission or salary; first-class connection and references. Address till Wednesday, to J. D. K. Z., HERALD Office.

DRESS and MANTLE-MAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

FRENCH POLISHERS wanted. E. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-street.

LAD about 14 wanted, for farm at Windsor. Australian Registry Office, 400, George-street.

MICROSCOPE wanted, new or second-hand. State price and condition to Lens, HERALD Office.

MAGIC LANTERN.—Wanted, to PURCHASE a Magic or Phantasmagoria Lantern, either with Argand lamp or chemical light. Please state price and description, to L.I.M.E., HERALD Office.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, three APPRENTICES, to the Millinery. T. Glancy, Brickfield Hill.

MANTLE-MAKERS wanted. Perry, Brothers.

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted to dispose of, a first-class customers' BOOT TRADE. The business is one of the best in the colony, has been established seven years. Terms, easy. For particulars apply to Messrs. Hilder and Abigail, Nos. 60 and 62, York-street, Sydney; or to S. Beattie, High-street, West Maitland.

PARTNER wanted, with about £100, for a profitable well-established agency business. H., HERALD Office.

PIPERS TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLANDERS.—Persons desirous of obtaining SITUATIONS as above, are requested to apply to BUCHAN THOMSON, 33, Bligh-street.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—The Chapter of St. Andrew's Cathedral invites applications from persons willing to undertake the duties of ORGANIST to the Cathedral. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to be sent before MONDAY at noon, to the Dean, from whom the nature of the services may be ascertained.
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

SERVANT MAN, can groom, garden, milk, and plain cook. 154, Clarence-street.

TANKS.—☞ Wanted, to PURCHASE Four 400-gallon Tanks. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

THIRD COOK wanted, for sea-going steamer. Apply early, Registry Office, 400, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good HAND. Apply This Morning, Fahey and Co.

TO STRONG BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, one or two good HANDS. Apply Mr. P. White, 63, Clarence-street. Married men preferred.

THE ADVERTISER offers from £100 to £150 and his personal service, in any business in or out of Sydney where both can be usefully employed. Address, with particulars, to Casma, HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a FOREMAN, for the country, must be a first-class man and understand small goods. Apply by letter, with testimonials, to Mr. J. P. Wearne, foot of Bathurst-street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER required to attend the Members of the Wesleyan Union Benefit Society and their families. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before October 19th.
WILLIAM BROWN, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Police Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, accustomed to drapery business. Andrews, No. 11, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, two BOYS. Cropley's boot shop, 798, George-street South.

WANTED, a good SMITH. G. Lewis, London Iron Works, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. T. Watson, plumber, 141, York-street.

WANTED, a stout LAD. Apply early this morning, M. M'Lean, galvanized iron worker, 257, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a stout LAD, to drive. Apply 161, Crown-street.

WANTED, to SELL, Express Waggon, Parcel Delivery Cart and Waggon. Whately's, Newtown.

WANTED, a BOY, for the boot finishing. 24, Dale-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, none other need apply. 10 o'clock. C. Bostrom, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK. Apply Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, in a small family. Mr. Davey, HERALD agent, Paddington.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with about £250, for a manufacturing business. B. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION, as General Servant; reference. A. B., 272, Crown-st.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMAN; also competent Braider. Cottage, Railway-place, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as general SERVANT. 34, South Head Road.

WANTED, GIRL as General SERVANT. Mrs. Crane, Newtown Road, opposite University.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply between 9 and 10, at 13, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT that can milk, with references. Rosebeath Cottage, Bourke-st., Baptist's.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as House and Parlour Maid. Mrs. Tucker, Ban Ban, Double Bay.

WANTED, a respectable COACHMAN and GROOM. 385, George-street.

WANTED, a good FITTER. R. Dawson and Co.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL. Apply 210, Castlereagh-street North, north of Market-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., John Isaacs, 597, George-st. S.

WANTED, a thorough COOK and Laundress. Apply, after 10 a.m., Mrs. Isaacs, 82, King-street.

WANTED, to SELL a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine; instructions; price £10. 45, Stanley-st.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, SITUATION, as Wetnurse. Apply Dr. Moon, or J. I., 183, Phillip-st.

WANTED, a MACHINE, for tailoring. 345, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, about 16 years of age. Tavistock Hotel, Hunter-street.

WANTED, for the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, the gift of a small Light CART.

WANTED Employment, good domestic useful Girls and Women, town and country. Donnelly, Wm-st.

WANTED, a CHILD, to Wetnurse. Apply Mrs. M'Dowel, Gipps-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a House of good FURNITURE, for cash. Chandler and Co., auctioneers, Bell's-chambers.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING. Mrs. Williams, 84, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a thorough SERVANT; must be a good cook. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN as CARTER. Apply, 8 o'clock, E. Barnfield, Balmain.

WANTED, Smokers to try Honeydew and Shag Tobaccos, only 2s 6d per lb. T. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

WANTED known, TURNING, in all its branches. A. Steel, Museum Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also a Boy, to make himself useful. 161, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; one who can milk preferred. Mrs. Wills, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD; must be able to write. G. Lindsay, Sussex-street, near King-street.

WANTED, first-class WAISTCOAT MAKERS, by machine. Apply Cohen, Brothers, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY; also a General SERVANT. Apply T. Dingle, baker, 206, William-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. J. Torr, 308, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL as General Servant. Must wash well. Apply early 195, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER, to work by the day. 156, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a LAD, about 14, to make himself generally useful. 156, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst-Rd.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Apply to John Isaacs, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a WAITER, and Second COOK. Tattersall's.

WANTED, a GIRL, as General Servant. References required. Apply after 9, 20, Lower-Fort-street.

WANTED, a thorough COOK and Laundress. Apply, 10 to 1, Mrs. John Isaacs, Crystal Hall, King-st.

WANTED, NURSERY GOVERNESS for two children. Music. Protestant. Salary, £20. Instruction, Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, first-class TROUSERS MAKERS for machine. Apply Cohen, Brothers, and Co., George-street.

WANTED, by a Sailing Master, well qualified, to purchase a small SHARE in a vessel, and to take charge. Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

WANTED, to rent, in December next, a HOUSE and GROUNDS, near Ashfield or Burwood. Particulars to be sent to Mr. Wrench, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a sound second-hand one or two horse 'BUS; price must be moderate. Apply to George S. Hall, jun., Black Swan, near Haymarket.

WANTED, a Copper BOILER, to contain 300 or 400 gallons. Apply to brewer, at Burrows and Barnard's, 422, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an experienced Man, as Road or Railway Overseer; thoroughly experienced; open for a week. Apply J. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, TENDERS for Painting Australian Inn, corner of Market and Kent streets—two coats and lettering as before. Apply to S. COOPER, 83, Sussex-street, at J. Rowling's.

WANTED, for the Bathurst Volunteer Company, an efficient BANDMASTER. Apply to Mr. D. Callen, director, Volunteer Brigade Band, Sydney; or the Committee Bathurst Volunteers, Bathurst.

WANTED, a good MILLER, for the country; single man, or one without family. Apply to S. Cooper, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at 83, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, PIANOFORTES, from £15 upwards. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, all kinds of Dining FURNITURE, at greatly reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, to parties furnishing and others, every description of Bedroom Furniture, Mahogany winged Wardrobes, with plate glass centre doors and sliding trays; tubular enamelled Bedsteads, green and gold, blue and gold, chocolate and gold, and various other colours, at extremely low prices. Hardy, Brothers, S. H. Road.

WANTED, to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, Dining-room Suites, in hair cloth, and morocco; also, Drawing-room Suites, in green rep, and satin damask, in solid walnut and rosewood frames, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, Carpets, in all sizes, new and second-hand, and Hearthrugs to match; also, Oilcloth and China Matting, in all widths, at greatly reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, every description of Pier and Toilet Glasses, children's Cots, Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Quilts, &c. The largest stock of Bedding in the colony always on hand at reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, Cooking Stoves, Holloware, Brushware, Kitchen Dressers, ditto Tables, with and without drawers; Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Table Cutlery, Electro-plated Ware, and every other article requisite for household purposes.

WANTED, Country buyers and Parties furnishing, to CALL and inspect our large and varied stock before making their purchases elsewhere. Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony, and spring vans always on hire at the lowest possible rates.

HARDY, BROTHERS, wish to inform their customers, and the public generally, that, in consequence of their increasing trade, they have been compelled to enlarge their already extensive premises by the erection of a very spacious SHOWROOM, which is now open, and where samples of almost every article in the furnishing trade may be seen.

THE UNDERSIGNED take this opportunity of thanking their friends and the public for their favours during the past seventeen years, and to assure them that they intend to sell at prices which will defy competition, and thus maintain the character this establishment has received—"that of being the cheapest in the Australian colonies."
HARDY, BROTHERS, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

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ARGYLE HOUSE HOTEL, Camden.—Change of Air.—Families and gentlemen can be accommodated on most reasonable terms. Baths, saddle horses, &c., &c. W. H. DAY, Proprietor. A conveyance meets every train.

APARTMENTS for 2 Gentlemen, 54, Prince-street; handsome view of harbour; terms moderate.

APARTMENTS for One Gentleman. 5, Bent-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with use of kitchen; private entrance. 133, Bathurst-street.

APARTMENTS for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished; suitable for a lady. 144, Castlereagh-street North.

APARTMENTS for lady and gentleman, or gentleman; fine view of harbour; piano; bath. 9, Stanley-st.

APARTMENTS to LET, at 123, Liverpool-street. Unfurnished.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, garden. Rent moderate. Apply 3, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

BOARD and LODGING for a single gentleman. 76, Yurong-street. Separate bedrooms; terms, 20s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elders, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.; terms moderate.

BACHELOR.—Suburban Home for one gentleman; transit to and from town. S. G. O., HERALD Office.

BUSINESS PREMISES, opposite Fraser's, York-st.; instant possession. Brookes, 531, George-street.

BRICKFIELD-HILL.—First-class SHOP and Dwelling to LET, No. 674. Apply L. and E. Hordern.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, a HOUSE of five rooms, water frontage; bathing-house on the premises. Apply to W. Looke, Looke's Wharf.

COTTAGE to LET, delightfully situated, five rooms, kitchen, stables, coachhouse, garden, all in good order; good water. Apply 428, George-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without board. 138, Pitt-street North, opposite Mort's-passage.

FOUR COWS GO WITH THE HOUSE.—To LET, at Hunter's Hill, 10 minutes' walk from the Ferry, a substantial stone-built COTTAGE of 9 rooms, verandahs back and front; 8 acres of ground attached, 2 acres of which are cleared and planted with fruit trees. A small 4-roomed cottage adjoins the premises, which can be taken with the larger house if required. Rent, £60 a year, or £80 including the small cottage. A. Cubitt, Bridge-street.

HOUSE to LET, containing 4 rooms. Apply E. Bowen, 61, Bathurst-street.

HOUSE to LET, containing 2 rooms. Apply E. Bowen, 61, Bathurst-street.

HOUSE to LET, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, suitable for a boarding house. E. Bowen, 61, Bathurst-st.

HOUSE and GROUNDS to LET, 6 rooms, 2 servant's rooms, kitchen, stables, coachhouse, laundry, and 3 storerooms, with other out-offices; a full view of the harbour. Apply 428, George-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, the Hotel, LILY OF ST. LEONARDS. The present proprietor, Mr. Edward Black, having been 10 years in house, is now about leaving for England. N.B.—New lease will be given. Apply E. Black. None but principals treated with.

OFFICES to be LET, at Fletcher's, 434, George-street.

TWO Gentlemen, of the Hebrew persuasion, can be accommodated with comfortable Home. A.D.G., Post O.

TO LET, superior suburban HOUSES; low rents. W. Thurlow, 175, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 206, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, convenient HOUSE; low rent. Apply 413, Crown-street.

TO LET, No. 40, Yurong-street, a 5-roomed HOUSE. Apply F. Pierce, 98, Market-street.

TO LET, No. 8, Windmill-street, SHOP and Dwelling House. Apply F. Pierce, 98, Market-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, suitable for a small respectable family. Rent mod. 2, Glebe st., Glebe.

TO LET, Suite of unfurnished Apartments, near Victoria Club. Wilkinson, chemist, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a SHOP in the Old Newtown Road. Apply at the Crown Inn.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Hosking's-place, off Castlereagh-street North. Key at No. 15.

TO LET, COTTAGE, with large yard and shed. 308, Palmer-street, corner James-street, South Head Road.

TO LET, 6-roomed comfortable Family HOUSE, moderate rent. 4, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street.

TO LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE, every convenience. Low rent. Apply No. 8, Margaret-lane, Margaret-st.

TO LET, COACHHOUSE, STABLE, large yard, Wynyard-square; back entrance. Apply to Raphael.

TO LET, No. 127, Prince-street, containing eight apartments. Apply to A. Goodwin, No. 131.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSES, with water and separate yards. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, No. 4, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, 7 rooms, kitchen, laundry, stable, and coach-house.

TO LET, a HOUSE of four rooms and kitchen, with water. A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, CLYTON COTTAGE, Victoria-street, 8 rooms, pantry, bath-room, &c. Rent £110. Apply to R. C. Want, 142, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, a 5-roomed HOUSE, in Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst; kitchen, &c. Apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, No. 8, O'Connell-street, a Dwelling HOUSE, containing eight rooms and a kitchen; water laid on; garden in front. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 126, Burton-street. Apply Mr. Beven, painter, Bourke-street; or 64, Buckingham-street, Cleveland Paddock.

TO LET, Forbes-terrace, Forbes-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c.; rent £5 per month, taxes inclusive. Apply on premises.

TO LET, 81, Lower George-street, next Dr. Shaw's, extensive Family HOUSE, with every convenience, having a three-story stone store at the rear, in best possible condition, with gas and water on. Moderate rent.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Three Furnished COTTAGES, with coach-house and stable, in South Kurrajong, to be LET. Apply to G. M. C. Bowen, Bowenmount, near Richmond.

TO LET, Selby HOUSE, Point Piper Road, near several churches, containing 9 rooms, bath and store rooms, coachhouse, two-stall stables (all of stone), and every convenience. Apply to Mr. Simpson, on the premises.

TO LET, commodious comfortable Family HOUSE, 9 rooms, every convenience, No. 7, Wynyard-square, will be let for a term, at moderate rent. Apply at Raphael and Co.'s, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, in the suburbs, easy distance from Sydney, 6 rooms, servant's room, kitchen fitted up with cooking range, all complete, coachhouse, stables, and other out-offices. Apply 428, George-street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the CLARENDON HOTEL, at the corner of George and Hunter streets. Apply to Messrs. Beaumont, Sydney, or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, at the corner of Palmer and Liverpool streets, a HOUSE, containing 7 rooms and kitchen; also good yard. Key next door. For particulars apply to Mr. John Starkey, cordial manufacturer, 140, Phillip-street.

TO LET, a seven-roomed detached COTTAGE, kitchen, garden, and small paddock, on the most healthy part of Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. Uther, 407, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO SQUATTERS, &c.—Wanted an ENGAGEMENT by a Gentleman who is a thorough Agriculturist, and has had great experience in the management of live stock; as manager or overseer on a farm or station. A. L. M., HERALD Office.

TO BE LET, that commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 22, Cumberland-street North, commanding a charming view of the harbour, and containing 9 rooms; gas and water laid on. For particulars and key apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, the capacious PREMISES, now in the occupation of the undersigned, near the new Post Office, together with the large attached Stores and dry Cellars, suitable for any extensive business. E. C. Weekes and Co., 398, George-street.

TO BE LET, those extensive Business PREMISES in Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, consisting of large shop, five rooms, stores, stables, &c., yard, well adapted for a grocery or furniture warehouse, or any business requiring space. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a first-class commodious Family RESIDENCE, known as Cleveland House, in Buckingham-street, Redfern, containing large hall, lofty rooms, extensive cellarage, &c., with all the modern improvements; with a large paddock adjoining. Rent moderate. Apply to M. Alexander, offices, Margaret-street.

TO LET, excellent FAMILY MANSION, lately in the occupation of City Council, Wynyard-square.—To Merchants, Insurance Companies, Hotel or Club Occupants.—Those first-class centrally-situated commodious premises lately used as Town Hall, with all conveniences, will be let or leased for a term at moderate rent. Apply to Raphael and Co., cabinetmakers, Castlereagh-street.

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John Davis, 9, Market-street, between Kent and Sussex streets.
P. Davey, near the National School, Paddington.
E. Glover, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mr. J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
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